THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 90. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Capture of Rome.

An Important Papal Letter.

Austria and France.

More Imperial Correspondence.

The St. Clair Canal Troubles.

Inhuman Treatment of Coolies.

THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

The Pope's Attitude in Relation to the Surrender of the Eternal City.

Writing to the London *Times* on October 1, the Earl of Denbigh, expressing a Catholic view of the Roman occupation, declares that the following is an accurate translation, made from the original Italian, in his possession, of the Pope's letter to General Kanzler:—

General:—At this moment when a great sacrilege and the most enormous injustice are about to be consummated, and the troops of the Catholic King, without provocation, nay, without even the least appearance of any motive, surround and besiege the capital of the Catholic world, I feel, in the first place, the necessity of thanking you, General, and our entire army, for your generous conduct up to the present time, for the affection which you have shown to the Holy See, and for your willingness to consecrate yourselves entirely to the defense of this metropolis. May these words be a solemn document to certify to the discipline, the loyalty, and the valor of the army in the service of this Holy See.

As far as regards the duration of the defense, I feel it my duty to command that this shall only consist in such a protest as shall testify to the violence done to us, and nothing more. In other words, that negotiations for surrender shall be opened so soon as a breach shall have been made.

At a moment in which the whole of Europe is mourning over the numerous victims of the war now in progress between two great nations, never let it be said that the Vicar of Jesus Christ, however unjustly assailed, had to give his consent to a great shedding of blood. Our cause is the cause of God, and we put our whole defense in His hands. From my heart, General, I bless you and your whole army.

PIUS PAPA IX.

From the Vatican, Sept. 19.

IMPERIAL FRANCE.

Private Correspondence of Napoleon III—An Indication of Policy.

From the *Journal Officiel* of September 25, the latest Paris issue received by balloon post in Havre, we extract the following:—

"The first instalment of documents found among the correspondence and papers of the Imperial family was published to-day. The Government has believed it to be its duty to publish these documents without commentary, and with that impartiality which appertains to history. The importance of four of these papers prompts us to publish them, at least in part. The first of them only proves too plainly the facts so often affirmed by the men who have at present the honor to preside over the Government of the country. It is a letter addressed by M. Jecker to M. Conti, Chef du Cabinet of Napoleon III.

"PARIS, Dec. 8, 1869.—SIR:—Do you not think it strange that I prefer addressing myself to you, having to draw your attention to an affair which particularly concerns the Emperor? You will have heard enough about my affair of the Treasury bonds to know something about it. Very well; I think the Government are treating it with too much indifference, and if they do not pay attention unpleasantness to the Emperor will arise from it. You are no doubt ignorant of the fact that my partner in this affair was M. le Duc de Morny, who had undertaken, in consideration of thirty per cent. of the profits in the affair, to cause it to be acknowledged and paid by the Mexican government, as had been the case from the beginning. Upon this subject there exists a voluminous correspondence with his agent, M. de Marpon. In January of 1861 these gentlemen sent to me a treat of this affair. This arrangement was come to when my house was already in liquidation, so that everything regarding it belongs exclusively to it. As soon as this arrangement was concluded, I was thoroughly supported by the French Government and its legation at Mexico. The latter had even assured my creditors, in the name of France, that the bonds would be fully paid, and had addressed very strongly-worded notes to the Mexican Government upon the subject of the fulfilment of my contract with them, and to the extent that the ultimatum of 1862 required the fulfilment *pur et simple* of the decrees. Since that period I have been constantly exposed to the hatred of the party in power, who threw me into prison and finally banished me, after confiscating my property. The affair remained in this state until the occupation of Mexico by the French. Under the Emperor Maximilian, and at the instance of the French Government, the settlement of my affair was again taken into consideration. In August, 1863, I succeeded, aided by French agents, in coming to an arrangement with the Mexican Government. At that period it happened that M. le Duc de Morny died, so that the powerful protection that the French Government had accorded to me ceased completely."

A letter by Napoleon first hints at the secret treaty. Among the letters and projects dictated by Napoleon to his Chef du Cabinet, the following letter figures. It throws a light on the designs and the proceedings of the Imperial policy (without date):—

"If France is to boldly adopt the doctrines of nationalities, it is necessary to maintain henceforth that there is no Belgian nationality with the French nationality, and to establish this essential point with the French nation. On the other hand, the Cabinet of Berlin, being disposed to enter into such arrangements as it may suit France to entertain with it, there will be occasion to negotiate a secret treaty which will bind both parties. Without relying on this treaty being a perfectly sure guarantee, it would have the double advantage of compromising Prussia, as being for her a proof of the sincerity of the policy and intentions of the Emperor. It is recommended not to hide from ourselves, so long as one knows the character of the King of Prussia and of his Prime Minister, the fact that the late diplomatic incidents, as well as the actual tendencies of public opinion in France, must have opened their eyes to the circumstance that we have not ceased to claim the frontier of the Rhine. To make sure of meeting with the confidence which is necessary for the maintenance of intimate *entente*, we must employ ourselves in dissipating those apprehensions which have always been fostered by the expectation of this eventuality, and the apprehensions which have also been awakened by our late communications. These results cannot be attained by words; there must be an act (and one which would consist in determining the ultimate fate of Belgium) in concert with Prussia; by proving at Berlin that the Emperor is really looking elsewhere than on the Rhine for that extension necessary to France. After the events which have recently transpired in Germany, this will gain for us at least a relative certainty that the Prussian Government will not place any obstacle in the way of our aggrandizement in the north."

THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

Inhuman Treatment of Chinese Emigrants on Shipboard.

The Honolulu correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, under date of September 3, furnishes the following:—

"On the forenoon of the 26th ult. it was rumored that forty-three coolies, from the Dolores Ugarte, were in a house back of the old Liberty Hall premises. Learning this, a citizen secured the services of an interpreter and proceeded to the premises. The sight presented on entering the yard was enough to excite the sympathy and indignation of any man. Some of the unfortunates were lying in the sun waiting their turn for washing, unable to move hand or foot. Others were in the hands of some natives who placed them in a tub and poured water upon them. Several of the parties were stripped in the presence of different witnesses, and afforded a sight only equalled by the representations in the American papers of the Andersonville and Belle Isle prisoners during the recent rebellion. One had died and was buried. The poor emaciated creatures gave indubitable evidence of 'man's inhumanity to man.' Twelve were in the last stage of decay, some with ship fever, others with diarrhœa. Two at least had ulcers in the corner of their eyes so far advanced as to render them blind for life.

"The interpreter questioned them regarding the incidents of the voyage, after which he asked them if they desired to return to the ship, and all who could answered in the negative. They were then asked if they wished to remain on these Islands, and the answer was in the affirmative. The interpreter was then instructed to say to them that they could remain here; that there was no law which would compel them to return to the ship. The joy evinced by them more than repays the trouble and annoyance experienced by the parties who befriended them. Knowing the excited condition of the Chinese, and of the natives who were witnesses to the sufferings of the coolies, and also aware of the resources of the agents of the ship which would be called into action to reconsign the poor creatures to a slavery from which death would be a happy deliverance, if they were aware of the intended exodus, it was determined to take such steps as would prevent a mob or riot. The leading Chinese were made aware of the wish of their countrymen to remain here, and they immediately repaired to the house where the coolies were kept, and in a short time some thirty were removed to different localities. During the afternoon the remaining twelve were removed in carts. The removal of the sickest ones was only determined upon after a full consideration of existing circumstances. It was thought that they could be made comfortable elsewhere, and the risk of death was thought to be lessened, as to leave them was to insure their removal to the ship, where death was sure to follow. It fact, the captain of the slave-ship declared that he did not care for the loss of these men, as they would have died before reaching Callao. The parties who interested themselves in behalf of the coolies were hastened somewhat from the fact that the Minister of Foreign Relations and Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court were seen in close confab with the agents, and knowing that their sympathies were entirely with the 'master,' prompt action was considered essential to success. Until the ship had left it was deemed prudent not to betray the whereabouts of the now freemen. Every means calculated to promote the comfort of all, and the recovery of the sick, were taken, which could be."

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF COOLIES.

The *Advertiser* says that on the 29th of August the San Salvador ship Louisa Carnevaro, 1050 tons, Captain Demoro, arrived in 56 days from Macao, having on board 700 coolies. This ship presents a marked contrast to the Dolores Ugarte. Although we know that the traffic is all one in essence, there are degrees of humanity exercised in prosecuting it. The coolies on board this ship are allowed the utmost freedom of action, going below or remaining on deck at will. The between deck is admirably ventilated. There have been but two deaths on board. There were no evidences of coercion in sight. The captain states that if one of his men strikes a coolie he is put in irons; that the officers are distinctly commanded, in case of disagreement, to carry the coolie with the interpreter to the cabin, where the case is fully investigated and the guilty party punished.

A SPECK OF WAR.

The St. Clair Canal Trouble—The British Flag Flying over the Works.

From the Detroit Free Press, Oct. 12.

There was a rumor current yesterday forenoon that the Canadian Government had taken formal possession of the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal, and the rumor was in the afternoon developed a sure fact. Monday afternoon, acting under orders from the Government at Ottawa, the gunboat Prince Alfred arrived at the canal from Collingwood, having on board the Hon. Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and other Canadian officials, and proceeded to take formal possession of the works, hoisting the British flag as evidence of their earnestness. The Prince Alfred came down during the night, lying off Windsor, and yesterday morning the action taken by the officials was telegraphed to the Ottawa government. Soon after the gunboat weighed anchor for the Flats, where she was stationed all day yesterday, her presence and the flying British flag causing much wonderment to mariners. Some of the city officials of Windsor were of the party who went up yesterday, and those officials left at home were greatly pleased over what they chose to call "British pluck." They argued that the Dominion Government would hold the canal until the question of ownership was fully and finally decided, and—perhaps it will. There was any amount of excitement among mariners and ship owners last evening, and every Yankee met with had his knapsack ready packed for call. The local effect will be to cause much excitement, and it may be hard to restrain the impatience of our people until the question can be settled by diplomacy. The Toronto *Telegraph* of yesterday has the following:—

October 10.—The gunboat Prince Alfred has arrived here with Hon. Mr. Langevin. On the way down she took possession of the canal built by the Americans on the St. Clair flats and hoisted the British flag.

The Associated Press yesterday afternoon despatched the following, dated at Windsor, to all points in the country:—

The gunboat Prince Alfred has arrived with Langevin, Minister of Public Works, on board. The vessel came through the new ship canal constructed by the American Government on the St Clair Flats, and the Minister took formal possession of the works on the part of the Dominion Government, hoisting the British flag.

Governor Baldwin had not been officially notified up to last evening, and the steamer Michigan will not complete shipping her ammunition until some time this afternoon, thus leaving the Prince Alfred several hours yet in which to hold possession of the canal.

—A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing from New Mexico under date of September 25, concludes his letter as follows:—"We cannot wonder that the pride of the American citizen is humbled when he remembers that he owes allegiance to a Government that looks upon his murder by Indians with indifference—ay, even supports in idle vagabondage these same murderers, and collects taxes from the citizens to pay the expense. England protects her citizens from Indians in British Columbia, and, for that matter, gives the most unlimited protection to any and all of her subjects, in every part of the habitable globe."

—The value of the real estate held by the St. Louis Public School Board is estimated at $1,524,600 01.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Towns Occupied and Abandoned.

The Siege of Paris.

Prussia Kept at Bay.

FULLER ELECTION RETURNS.

Honors to General Lee.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Cameron's Despatch to the President on the Pennsylvania Election—A Malicious Hoax—The Despatch Supposed to Have Been Sent by Cameron—The Elections.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—When one of your city contemporaries arrived here this evening containing what purported to be a despatch from Senator Cameron to the President on the Pennsylvania election, it excited much comment in political circles. The despatch, as published, was as follows:—

"*This State is right side up.* The Allegheny district we have carried by a sweeping majority over Copperheads and bolters combined. Luzerne defeats Woodward and gives us a Republican Congressman. Killinger, Republican, succeeds Cake, *and we hold our own everywhere else.* O'Neill is said to be beaten, but if he is, he is supplanted by a good Republican and a soldier. The Legislature is decidedly Republican."

Upon reading the foregoing I was satisfied that it was a malicious hoax put up on the venerable Pennsylvania Senator, and I made minute inquiry into the facts of the case. I found that a despatch had been sent by Cameron to the President, but it was shockingly mutilated in the publication. After great labor and sacrifice, I procured a copy of the true despatch and hasten to send it to your many readers. I may not have got it with literal accuracy, but it was about as follows:—

To the President (to be sent free of charge).

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12—7½ P. M.—This State is certainly right side up, but there are various opinions as to which is the right side, and also some doubts as to which side is up. My rule is always to call the upper side the right side, and therefore, under my skillful management of the campaign, the State is right side up. McClure, always obstinate and facetious, thinks differently; but it would be well for you not to pay any attention to him.

We have certainly carried the hitherto doubtful counties of Allegheny and Lancaster over Copperheads and bolters combined. They have both voted Democratic within the last seventy years. You will see, therefore, with what skill I have managed the State. I have reliable information that McClure opposed the ticket in both those counties, but he is utterly powerless in the State. You should discard him entirely.

We have probably lost from four to six members of Congress, and more than half our majority in the Legislature; but I wish you to understand that every man who is elected was elected by my efforts, and all who were beaten were defeated because I did not care for them. The rules applies to all our Congressmen. We have this advantage in the loss of Republican Congressmen—their defeat gives you and me more offices to dispose of to our particular friends. McClure approved every man who is elected, and favored every man who is beaten. His force in the State must be broken. Strike at his friends. Recall Curtin and appoint a relative of mine or yours to the place. Something must be done. Can you, pray?

The State is certainly lost on the popular vote, but that is an advantage and a direct endorsement of my policy and your administration. As most of my appointments are mere guerrilla appendages to the Republican party, they never can be beaten; they are always with the winning side; and as you are opposed to active Republicans and mere politicians, I can congratulate you on getting rid of very many of them. Any losses the party has suffered are distinctly traceable to McClure. He is a disorganizer and opposed our ticket; but he is shorn of his strength. If he has any strength, why didn't he carry the State? If he goes to Washington, don't see him.

We have lost O'Neill, and I am glad of it. Had he been elected, I would have congratulated him. I was for him if successful, and against him if beaten. I am opposed to all men who are not on the upper side. McClure was for O'Neill—go for him lively.

Upon the whole, I congratulate you on every Republican elected, and equally on every one beaten. Whenever there was fault, it was McClure's. He drowns my pups as fast as they get their eyes open. He is a dangerous man, and you should never consult with him.

D. H. SIMON CAMERON.

P. S.—I beg to suggest, in conclusion, beware of McClure. You can talk with Forney; he is harmless now.

D. H. S. C.

N. B.—If McClure goes to Washington to see you, tell Dent to say that you are engaged on the St. Domingo treaty, and will be inaccessible for forty days.

D. H. S. C.

There may be a few inaccuracies in the foregoing, but it is believed to be correct in substance.

Congress is safe from a Democratic majority, notwithstanding the heavy losses on Tuesday. The majority will be reduced, but that will be an advantage. Large majorities make reckless legislation always possible. Senator Morton is a fixture in the Senate now, as Indiana has voted Democratic. He will not go to London.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Occupation of Epinal.

TOURS, Oct. 14.—A despatch from Epinal, dated yesterday afternoon, announces that the Prussians have entered that place. The citizens made a stout defense, but were not able to resist the artillery of the enemy. The town was considerably damaged by the cannonade.

[Epinal is a city of about 15,000 people, in the department of the Vosges, on the river Moselle.—ED.]

Strategical Movements.

It is reported unofficially this morning that the Prussians seem to be falling back from this side of Orleans. They are no longer in Beaugency and Meung. These towns are nearly fifteen miles south of Orleans, and are the most extreme points in this direction yet reached by the enemy. The troops which were sent forward to reinforce the 15th Corps, and subsequently participated in the actions near Orleans recently, are again arriving here.

The Recent Losses.

From the reports of their officers, it seems that the losses sustained in the two days action were not so severe as was at first reported.

A First-Class Gunner.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—One of the gunners on the Paris fortifications has particularly distinguished himself by the great accuracy with which he points his guns. He has thus far frustrated all efforts of Prussians to construct offensive works within the range of his guns.

He is an Alsatian, named Christian. The authority reporting this mentions that the Prussians have not yet been able to plant a single battery near enough to disturb any part of Paris.

A Steady Fire

has recently been maintained from Forts Mont du Valerian and d'Issy.

The Prussians have been compelled to retreat from the fire of these forts behind the plateaux of Meudon and St. Cloud.

The Morale of the French Soldiers

is excellent. They are drilling constantly. The wooden huts for the troops are arriving at the Prussian position before Metz.

The Great Storm.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The telegraphs and mails are bringing in accounts of the late storm from all directions. Heavy showers prevailed in the mill region of Lancashire, raising the streams and causing disastrous freshets.

The shipping in the Mersey was badly damaged. No American losses are yet reported. The London telegraph lines throughout Ireland were prostrated, delaying and disorganizing the Atlantic cable service. The city of Liverpool has already voted relief to the suffering in that region.

Communication Between Western and Northern France Threatened.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—"Nickwacket," a special correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from the City of Rouen, Oct. 11, states that the Germans are not only at Gisors, but at Gournay, on the railway between Rouen and Amiens. The only line connecting the northern with the western portion of France is, therefore, threatened to be cut, probably at Forges-les-Eaux.

Disharmony of the Civil and Military Powers.

The most deplorable discord continues to exist between the French civic and military authorities. General Gudin sent a body of men and two pieces of artillery to Forges the other day, but they were met by counter orders from the Sous-Prefect, and sent in different directions.

Need for a Dictator.

This correspondent adds that if some general would assume the dictatorship, the whole country would bless and support him.

Troops Without a Head.

There are between Rouen and Havre 15,000 French troops of all kinds, but they are under the orders of every one, and can be found nowhere exactly.

Strasburg During the Bombardment—Conduct of the American Consul.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—[Special despatch to New York *Times*.]—The conduct of Mr. Felix Petard, United States Consul at Strasburg, the only foreign representative retained in the city during the siege, is the theme of warm eulogium in the London journals today. He not only protected all the foreign residents, but when his house and premises were burned, took them to another, in the cellars of which he sheltered and attended them, with the aid of his wife, through the danger of the bombardment and smallpox, which broke out in their midst to add to their anxieties.

Siege of Paris—Time Fixed for Opening the Bombardment.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—"Lupus," the special correspondent of the York *Times* with the Prussian headquarters, writes from the German side on the 9th instant that the bombardment of Paris will positively begin between the 18th and 19th instant. This he knows from the best authority—the King's orders.

Mobbing the United States Consulate.

I heard read this morning memoranda from the diary of Minister Washburne, sent to his wife at Brussels. They are most interesting, but as they were intended only for private perusal, I cannot give the details. One fact I may mention. He speaks of the mobbing of the American Vice-Consulate by the French, which necessitated diplomatic correspondence with M. Jules Favre.

Negotiations.

General Burnside's visits, back and forwards, between both camps attract attention. Where such strictness is observed, even with regard to the passage of the couriers of the embassies, this is natural. It is stated that the object of the General's last visit to Jules Favre was to convey to him the willingness of Count von Bismarck to permit the holding of the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly in the Department of the Seine.

Last Night's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 13—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed for money at 92¼ and for account at 92⅛@92¼. American securities closed quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89⅜; 10-40s, 86. Stocks closed dull. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 29⅜.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Tallow easier. Sugar, 32s. on the spot. Turpentine firmer at 28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8⅜d. The sales foot up 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. California wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 5d.; red Western, 8s. 8d.; red winter, 10s. 2d. Turpentine, 28s.

THE ELECTIONS.

Indiana—Despatch from Hon. S. J. Randall.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—To the editor of the EVENING TELEGRAPH:—Indiana is Democratic by 2000 majority. The Legislature is certainly Democratic. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,

Chairman Democratic Committee.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.—The latest estimate of the result of the election with regard to the State Legislature gives a Republican majority of one in the Senate and twelve in the House. The returns received are very incomplete, and are coming in slowly. The official count to be made to-day at the various county towns will settle the matter.

Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

BEDFORD, Oct. 14.—Official returns in this county give Meyers, Dem., thirty majority.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Honors to General Lee.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—Business is entirely suspended to-day. The houses throughout the city are draped in mourning in honor of General Lee.

M. THIERS IN VIENNA.

Reception of the French Ambassador by the Austrian Cabinet.

Vienna Correspondence of the London Times.

M. Thiers was assured that the changes which have occurred in France have not altered those feelings of friendship and good-will which had existed under the former Government, but that official recognition was scarcely possible before France herself had, by her representatives, recognized the Provisional Government. No doubt was entertained that this would follow the convocation of the National Convention, but it would be scarcely meet to anticipate this decision of the people of France.

The second object which he seemed to have in view was to induce this Government to give its support to any steps which Russia might think fit to take, in order to get more moderate terms from Germany. M. Thiers thought this so much the more possible, as he did not flatter himself with the hope of getting from Russia more than moral support and a favorable diplomatic representation, in which Austria might join. In what shape and by what means M. Thiers means to bring about this action on the part of Russia, after she has distinctly declined any interference between the belligerents, it would be difficult to tell, as he was rather reserved on that point.

So much the more explicit was the answer he received to this suggestion. He was assured that this Government had always been ready to join the other neutral Powers in any effort of friendly mediation. Although this readiness has never been put to the test, it still existed. If, therefore, this Government was offered an opportunity to co-operate in the re-establishment of peace on a durable basis, it would willingly seize it, but until it knew in what form Russia might think fit to act, it was impossible to give any positive assurance. Of course this form could only be that of a friendly mediation, and M. Thiers was distinctly told that he must dismiss all idea of finding this country disposed to join Russia or any other power in exercising any pressure on the decision of Germany. Whatever hopes France might have had or might still entertain to the contrary, they are totally groundless, for it was the firm decision of his Majesty the Emperor from the beginning not to interfere in the quarrel between France and Germany, but to maintain the strictest neutrality. If ever any other impression had been created in France, it was not in the least warranted by anything which had been said or done here. Whatever communications Austria has had with the other neutrals, her only object had been to localize the war, and if the good offices of neutrals were required to exert them jointly and in harmony; there had never been the remotest idea of going any further than this.

This was plain speaking, and well calculated to dispel any illusion which M. Theirs may perhaps still entertain of finding a disposition here to enter into a combination against the preponderance of Germany and in favor of a re-establishment of the so-called balance of power in Europe. M. Thiers was quite right in reckoning, as he seems to do, rather on Prussia than on this country.

INCIDENTALS.

—Ruloff, the Binghamton burglar and murderer, fought so hard with the prison officials a few days since, while they were endeavoring to hold him for photographic purposes, that he had to be put under the influence of chloroform.

—At the term of the Supreme Court, recently held at Dover, N. H., Frank P. Currier obtained a verdict for $2500, as compensation for the loss of an eye shot out by a youth named Brad. J. Waterhouse, whose defense was that Currier had been acting the part of a wild animal, and that he had fired his gun in the belief that he was what he represented himself to be.

—Something has just occurred in Boston which may be the means of making druggists and druggists' clerks more careful than heretofore, judging from the alarming number of deaths and injuries from druggists' mistakes. A gentleman has recovered in the Superior Court the sum of $639 as damages for negligence on the part of a druggist, in putting up a prescription, which caused the death of plaintiff's son.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charges of Contempt.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison.

This morning was fixed for the hearing of several charges of contempt against Lieutenant Erickson and other policemen, of the Second district, who are said to have refused obedience to the writ of habeas corpus issued by this Court on election day, and to have taken into custody the clerk of the Court who went to serve it. The parties were in attendance, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Cassidy, counsel for the officers, the hearings were continued until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the old Quarter Sessions room.

A Charge of Robbery.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Charles A. Barker and William D. Heston were this morning put on trial, charged with highway robbery in stealing a gold watch and chain from Frederick Hosey, who keeps a tavern at No. 509 Callowhill street. The prosecution testified that on the night of September 28 last, as he was standing near his house, four strange men walked up to him, pushed against him, and in the confusion of the moment took his watch and chain. He was not acquainted with them, but identified the prisoners as of the party. On the following day the chain was returned to him. The case is yet on trial.

Judge Peirce at Court.

This morning his Honor Judge Peirce was upon the bench with Judge Ludlow, receiving the hearty welcomes extended him by his many professional friends upon his safe return from Europe. The Judge took passage in the United States mail steamship Wisconsin, which left Queenstown on September 30th, and arrived at New York last Wednesday evening. On the second day out the vessel was caught in a terrible storm, during which she espied a sailing ship in distress, with her mainmast gone and in a sinking condition.

Though the storm was raging angrily and the sea ran high, and the undertaking was a perilous one, yet the lieutenant of the steamer and six of her crew manned the life-boat, and saved the entire crew of the sinking ship. The passengers of the steamer, appreciating this act of manly courage, made up a handsome purse for the brave sailors, and called upon Judge Peirce to present it. He did so, with an address which portrayed to the heroes their noble deed in its most beautiful colors.

Having recruited his failing health, the Judge arrived in this city last evening, and is now welcomed back to his home and the field of his judicial labors.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Oct. 14, 1870.

The applications for loans to-day at the banks are again only moderate, and there is no apparent difficulty in obtaining liberal amounts both on time and call accommodations. The demand for paper is increasing, whilst the offerings are falling off, indicating a change from the business activity of last week. The indications all continue to point towards a speedy return to abundance and ease in the money market. We quote call loans easy at 5@6 per cent. on Governments, and miscellaneous collaterals and prime business paper at 6@9 per cent., according to credits.

The excitement in the gold market yesterday has subsided, and the premium is comparatively steady at 113⅛@113⅜.

Government bonds are in demand and stronger. At the Stock Board small sales were made and prices are hardly steady. State and City securities were quiet but firm.

Reading Railroad sold on a small scale at 50·31@50⅝; Pennsylvania at 60¼; Camden and Amboy at 115⅜; and Lehigh Valley at 58⅜@58⅝. 37⅝ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie and 38⅜ cash for Catawissa preferred.

The balance of the list was steady, but without sales.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114⅛; do. 1862, 113¾@113¾; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111¾; Gold, 113⅛@113⅝; Silver, 108@110; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 89@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@725.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113¾	11·55 A. M.	113¾
10·20 "	113⅝	12·00 M.	113⅝
10·21 "	113⅝	12·29 P. M.	113¾
10·55 "	113⅝	12 33 "	113⅝
11·32 "	113¾	12 40 "	113¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 Am Gold	113⅛	62 sh Reading R.	50·44
$1000 Pa R 2 mt	98.101	100 do	c. 50·31
$5000 N Penna 7s	94	100 do	c. 50·31
$1500 Read deb bds.	83	300 do	b. 50¾
$5000 Leh Reg bs	90⅛	100 do	c. 50¾
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	82¾	600 do	b60. 50¾
158 sh Penna R.	60⅛	100 do	b10. 50¾
9 sh C & Am R.	115⅛	1 sh Leh Val	58¾
25 sh Hestonville	15⅛	5 do	58¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.—The Flour market is without important change. There is very little inquiry for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. 800 to 900 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6·50; Minnesota do. do., $6·25@6·75; and fancy at $7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Ohio do. do., $6·50@7·25, the latter rate for choice, and fancy brands above the latter figure. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much spirit in the Wheat market, and very little demand except for prime lots. Prices favor buyers. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red at $1·35@1·37; Western amber at $1·42@1·45; and white at $1·50@1·60. Rye is firmer, and 800 bushels prime Western sold at 93c. Corn is in good supply and prices are weak. Sales of 2000 bushels at 87@90c. for yellow and 80@84c. for Western mixed. Oats are very dull. Sales of 3500 bushels Western at 50@52c. and some dark at 46c.

Nothing doing in Barley Malt; 1000 bushels choice Iowa Barley sold at $1·15 and 5000 bushels do. do. on private terms.

Whisky is firmer. Holders ask 93@95c. for Western iron-bound.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The clique movement was felt in an unsettling of the money market, which they effected by calling their gold in the morning, disturbing their own currency engagements and causing a general shifting of loans. Their time was all the better chosen for the reason that the street was paying over a million dollars into the Sub-Treasury for the gold bought there yesterday, while the Government was disbursing for only a few lots of governments sent in this afternoon. Although the gold movement has no connection with the money market, at least at this time, when the rates are entirely for borrowing gold and not for carrying gold, the street was ready to take it that there was, and hence the money market, which is undisturbed by any movement of currency to the interior and is now as abundantly supplied as it was a few days since—and will be better supplied to-morrow when the two millions of Government money comes on the street—suddenly grew feverish and active, and borrowers ran about in search of loans until the rate on call advanced to seven per cent. currency and to seven per cent. gold. Towards 3 o'clock there was a pressure to lend balances at six per cent. in some portions of the street, while borrowers in others were late in getting their accommodation at seven. The Government dealers were supplied at six per cent. for all new loans, while their former engagements at five per cent. were undisturbed. The real range of the market was, therefore, five per cent. currency to seven per cent. gold."

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Stocks quiet. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 113⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 67; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93½; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 100¼; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 39½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 1200 bales uplands at 15⅝c.; Orleans at 15⅞c. Flour firm; sales 8500 barrels State at $5·15@6; Ohio at $5·55@6·40; Western at $5·15@6·50; Southern at $5·55@8·50. Wheat quiet but firm; sales of 65,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·30 for new; No. 2 at $1·16 for old; red Western at $1·32@1·35. Corn dull and heavy; sales 23,000 bushels mixed Western at 85c. Oats quiet; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 55@57c.; Western at 52@52½c. Beef dull. Pork dull; mess, $26·25. Lard steady; steam, 14½@15¾c.; kettle, 16½@16¾c. Whisky steady at 89¼c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....63 | 2 P. M.....68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, do.

Br. bark Louis Wicke, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr West Wind, Townsend, Bristol, Eng., do.

Schr Mary Anna, Burns, New Haven, do.

Schr Reading RR. No. 21, Anchey, New York, do.

Schr Reading RR. No. 28, Murphy, Norwalk, do.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, from Sassafras River, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Traveler, Hodges, 14 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Edgar, Evans, from Nanticoke, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr John Beatty, Price, from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr J. L. Crittenden, Collison, from Patuxent River.

Schr Jennie A. Sheppard, Wolbert, fm Providence.

Schr Richard Law, York, do.

Schr A. R. Wetmore, Lennox, from New Haven.

Schr C. G. Grammer, Crammer, from Fall River.

Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Charlestown.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 14.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

E. D. Kennedy, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

O. Hartman, with lumber to Thomas & Son.

Dodge Mills, with lumber, for New York.

Harry and Alice, with lumber, for Wilmington.

Penna. Canal Co., with coal, for Chesapeake.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Veto, Manning, hence, at Liverpool 1st inst.

Br. steamer Algeria, Le Mesurier, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Columbia, Van Sice, for Havana; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, for Savannah; South Carolina, Adkins, for Charleston; and Fairbanks, Howe, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer San Francisco, Higgins, from Bermuda, arrived at New York yesterday.

Br. bark Annie Ada, Moore, for New York or Philadelphia, sailed from Inique Aug. 10, and arrived at Valparaiso Aug. 31.

Bark Askur, Pederson, hence, at Stettin 29th ult.

Brig Somerset, McBride, from Ivigtut for Philadelphia, put into North Sydney, N. S., 29th ult., to repair.

Schrs A. C. Noyes, Baker, hence for Cohasset Narrows, and Sar

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

From the Boston Journal.

We lament the weakness and suffering of the women of our own time, but what must be the future of those bright-eyed, delicate little creatures now growing up around us, whose pale faces and subdued manner tell of more evening excitement, mental stimulus, and social restraint than any generation before them ever knew? Their diet, their dress, their amusements, seem intended to weaken and destroy; and if American mothers were bent upon the slaughter of their own innocents, they could not devise a more effective manner for its accomplishment.

Boys in their early years suffer in the same way as girls from these pernicious customs of our domestic life, but they escape from them sooner, and their subsequent diversions are such as lead them into the open air and the sunshine. Playing ball, fishing, boating, hunting, driving, all tend to physical growth and well-being. In place of these, what is the girl taught to seek in leisure hours? Worsted work, crotcheting, piano-playing—pretty and fascinating employments, but serving to develop neither the body nor the mind.

We cross the Common on Fast day afternoon, and pause on the hill to survey the base ball players, who are wielding their bats on the plain below, and running their bases as though their lives depended upon making a home run. Further on we encounter a surging mass of small urchins tossing a football, with wild shouts and frantic rushes. It is the nation's holiday, and we see that this leaping and screaming is good for the little fellows, and that thus they will best grow into men. But where are the girls meanwhile? In what spirited games are they strengthening their young limbs, throwing back their shoulders, and filling the deepest air-cells of their lungs with fresh oxygen? There glide a few of them along the trim paths arrayed in their finest, most burdensome attire, with arms pinned to their sides like the wings of a trussed fowl, and turning neither to the right hand nor the left, as they move demurely past. They may glance aside to behold the wild sports of their brothers, but a proper sense of the lady-like and the becoming keeps them from moving at a faster pace, or discussing the scene before them in more animated tones. So they balance along on their high heels, holding parasols carefully in their glove-cramped hands, lest a drop of sunshine should touch their pallid cheeks. The greater number of their sisters are housed at home, hemming superfluous ruffles, or knitting tidies on which to lean their feeble heads.

Girls formerly had some out-door fun and jollity, but nearly all the active sports in which they were wont to indulge seem abandoned. Vigorous exercise in running was once gained by rolling a hoop; but now we seldom see, upon the uncrowded pavement, the pretty sight of a little fresh-cheeked maiden pursuing her flying circlet of wood. And "I spy" and "tag"—will this generation ever know such wild, hazardous pleasure as they gave? Whoever hears now the mystic tune of "Eeny, meeny, mony, mi," recited before a row of anxious damsels, all braced for a swift start when the last decisive syllable shall strike? Even the breathless and plodding agonies of "hop scotch" served to delight us by the hour in those departed days; but its chalked diagram has vanished from our sidewalks. The pretty games of grace hoop and battledoor deserved immortality, but they, too, have gone out with all the other lost glories of childhood. We still see in fancy the suspended hoop, fluttering with many colored ribbons, as it flew back and forth in the summer air; but it hangs faded and useless on the wall of an old mansion; no younger grandchildren learn to catch it on crossed wands. Strolling along the shade-dappled sward of the orchard or the lawn, we hear no longer the swift click of the shuttlecock beating against the ever-shifting battle-dores, nor behold the uplifted head, the eager eyes, the flushed cheeks of the two players, glowing with the exhilarating sport. More graceful games were never invented, and they strengthened the arms, trained the sight, and expanded the chest; but, alas, they are no longer possible when our girls are encased in tight bodies, and can neither swing their arms freely, nor lift them above their heads.

The gymnastic evolutions, of late so much in favor in our schools, require girls to don a loose blouse for their performance, and, if no other advantage results, it is a good thing for them to be conscious twice a week of some freedom and comfort in dress. The varied posing of body and limbs which they require is certainly an improvement upon monotonous repose; but how much better is some active, enlivening game in the open air, where the movements are spontaneous and all the senses alive, than any methodical tossing of the bean-bags or concerted cracking of elbow joints under the eye of a calisthenic tutor!

PARIS—TROCHU.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whether Paris shall capitulate in despair at the prospect of a struggle, or succumb before starvation, or surrender after a successful bombardment and assault, depends more upon General Trochu than upon the Provisional Government. As Governor of Paris and Commander of the Army of Defense, he is possessed of supreme power at the capital. Jules Favre is the only member of the Government now there beside himself, and it is possible that he stays merely because unwilling to leave the city in a balloon, after the fashion of his colleague, M. Gambetta. He has no power of himself to carry on negotiations; but perhaps he thinks that, if King William should force his way into Paris, he might be serviceable as a representative of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In such an event, however, the King would probably prefer to deal with General Trochu, who, though acting under the authority of the Provisional Government, was appointed to the place he holds by the rescript of the ex-Emperor.

It is presumed that, in regard to the defense of Paris, Trochu will be governed almost wholly by military considerations. He is fully aware of all the circumstances. He knows his own strength and resources and those of the enemy. He comprehends the fortifications of Paris, and is aware of the plans and means by which the Germans can attack them. He knows the elements of weakness in the city, to what extent it is provisioned, and has an idea when it must succumb under the blockade. It will be in consideration of these things that his policy will be established. He has no reason to rely upon any assistance from other parts of France. His situation and prospects would be very different from what they now are, if he could seriously expect aid in raising the siege from either of the "three armies" announced as forming in the Southern and Western provinces of France. But, since the fall of Strasburg and Toul, the Germans have such a force around Paris that they can at any time detach a body sufficiently large to march out and give battle to any army of French recruits that might attempt to come to the relief of the city. General Trochu is conscious of this, without doubt; and, therefore, he is aware that he must depend upon his own resources for such defense as he may be determined upon making.

If General Trochu possessed military genius, we might "expect to be surprised" at any moment by the inauguration or execution of some magnificent operation, some master-stroke of scientific warfare. It is not hard to believe that a great soldier, beleaguered in Paris as Trochu now is, with 640,000 troops under his command, might project and carry out an audacious movement against the enemy that would at least give promise of successful results, and would, in any event, give him a different kind of "glory" from that won by the Generals who have lately been surrendering their armies by wholesale. But we have never yet had any reason to believe that Trochu belongs to the highest order of commanders, or that he is anything more than a good military theorizer and organizer. He has during his career had but little experience in actual war, and no experience at all as the commander of an army. Before the present war he had a reputation in the army as a man of talent; but it was mainly based upon the fact that he had written a meritorious work in criticism of the military service of France. The book shows him to be a man of fine intellect and admirable ideas; but he will have to conduct successful campaigns, as well as write military criticisms, before he can be considered a great soldier. He has, at this time, a prominent part to play in the history of France; and the Germans will not give him much longer to prepare for the performance.

MR. HUGHES ON ENGLISH REBEL SYMPATHY.

From the N. Y. World.

The lecture on English views of the American civil war, delivered by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., in Boston, and reported in our paper on Wednesday, is much better worth notice than most utterances of the kind. In so far as Mr. Hughes has touched one of the points of irritation in the complaints made by our people against England, namely, the accordance of the belligerent character to the Confederate States, his testimony confirms the views which have been repeatedly expressed in the *World*. We have always maintained that the proclamation of neutrality was in itself a friendly act, dictated by proper motives. Mr. Hughes has stated, as indeed was well known before on this side of the Atlantic, that the proclamation not only had the sanction of the staunchest friends of the Union in Parliament, but that it was issued at the earnest suggestion of Mr. John Forster, who was always particularly active and zealous in our cause, and who certainly had every reason to believe that it was a correct and proper step. And we must say that we think it quite time our administration had decided to eliminate this matter from the controversies and negotiations pending between this country and England. We will not now repeat the reasons which have all along convinced us that no English ministry can consent to admit that an act of the crown, adopted with the full sanction of all parties in Parliament, in an affair of international policy and duty, was done with unfriendly motives towards a nation with which England was at peace, or done unseasonably. To raise such a point is only to block the wheels of negotiation by discussions that can lead to no practical result. The American Government now has in hand, or ought to have, a matter of an eminently practical character. It is, How shall we obtain indemnification for the losses of individuals sustained by the depredations of the Alabama upon our commerce? That it is the duty of our Government to obtain that reparation, and that the principles of the public law entitle us to demand it, we entertain no sort of doubt. All else that is comprehended in our complaints against England is matter of sentiment, feeling, and theoretical controversy. We want damages—pecuniary damages—for those of our citizens whose ships were destroyed on the ocean by a cruiser fitted out in England for the Confederate service, and known by the British Government to be so intended before she sailed. This alone has any practical consequence. If such reparation can be obtained, either with or without an arbitration, the consent to pay it, or the consent to arbitrate the question, will comprehend all the apology and all the satisfaction to our national honor that we need ever demand. The idea of seeking consequential damages for remote injuries supposed to have arisen from the recognition of Rebel belligerency is one on which a theoretical and rhetorical statesman like Mr. Sumner can make a flourishing speech; but would vanish into thin air the moment it should be brought to the test of arbitration before any sovereign umpire, or before any board of impartial civilians to whom this point of controversy might be submitted. There is nothing tangible about it. The complaint would be ruled out of court on a demurrer. The most ingenious pleader in a court of the law of nations could not state a cause of action or a well-grounded equitable claim arising on the alleged injury or additional expense or loss accruing to the Federal Government by reason of the fact that England at a particular time, or at any time, chose to say to her own subjects that there existed a *war* between the United States and the Confederate States, and that they must govern themselves accordingly. But with regard to the claims of our citizens for direct losses caused by the destruction of their property by a cruiser fitted out in England after the proclamation of neutrality, the case is very different. It is the duty of our Government to press these claims; and if some mode is not devised speedily to satisfy the country on this point, we are not sure that it will not become the duty of the Democratic party to point out to the administration a mode of dealing with it which would command the respect and approbation of all parties excepting Mr. Sumner and his followers.

On another point touched by Mr. Hughes he has not been so happy. We do not believe that the sympathy felt in England towards the Confederate cause is to be traced to any peculiarities of *caste*, whether aristocratic or mercantile, or to any original desire on the part of those classes to see our Union broken up. The nature of the question at issue had more to do in creating the pro-Southern sympathy than any other cause. We doubt the existence of an Englishman who could rightly comprehend the nature of the American Union as it has generally been regarded by us of the North. Their understanding of the character of the Union has always been very much the same as that of our Southern politicians and people; and the more cultivated and more intelligent among the English people, the men who had read most about our institutions—which would naturally be the case among the aristocracy, the official men, and the members of Parliament, with some notable exceptions—regarded the Union as a confederation capable of being dissolved by secession of particular States, simply because their habits of reasoning on such subjects naturally led them in that direction. They looked, therefore, upon the Southern States as communities struggling to be free from a political bond, from which they had a right to free themselves; and as it is the nature of an Englishman, in such controversies, to side with the weaker party, and to sympathize with men who are or seem to be contending for political freedom, they gave their wishes to the Rebels, in spite of the fact that those rebels were slaveholders. The same kind of inconsistency has been again and again manifested by Englishmen in regard to the internal dissensions or disturbances in other nations besides ourselves, and that it should have been witnessed in our case is in no way remarkable. The higher an Englishman stands in the social scale and in point of general intelligence, the more likely will he be to commit such mistakes, and to commit them from what is in the main a generous feeling. On the other hand, the great body of the English people of the middle and lower classes, who were staunch friends of the Union from the first, were so because they never speculated upon or knew much about the merits of the controversy, regarded as a question of political ethics or political casuistry. They had nothing, therefore, to intercept their instinct upon the slavery question, which led them directly to the conviction that slavery or no slavery was the real issue between the South and the North. But, after all, there is very little practical good to be gained towards the settlement of the questions pending between England and ourselves by undertaking to trace the causes or to assign the responsibilities for the feelings entertained by one or another section of the English people at the time when our civil war was in progress. We have no doubt that it is useful for Mr. Hughes to exert himself here to dispel prejudice; but the thing to be done is to get payment for our ships that were burnt by the Alabama.

THE EFFECT OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Standard.

That the enlarged ideas of progress and civilization, as represented by the Republican party, received a serious check, as the result of the August election, there is no doubt. We regret that the party was defeated, but we are of the opinion that it will have the effect to winnow the chaff from the wheat, and the party will enter the next campaign stronger than ever.

The effect of the election is quite different to what it would have been if the Republicans had carried the State. As it is, there are signs of *revolution* everywhere. The Constitution is to be overturned. A convention is to be called. One hundred thousand dollars will be spent by the convention. Officers in high position are to be impeached. Strife and discord will be fomented, and the peace and quiet of the Sabbath disturbed. On the other hand, if the Republicans had succeeded in carrying the State, no changes would have been made in the organic law. The peace and quiet of the State would have been preserved. Immigrants would have settled in the State, believing that they were casting their fortunes with a peaceable people and a prosperous State. How is it now? People desiring to immigrate do not turn their attention to this State, only to observe the signs of *Revolution*, which are in the immediate future. The Kuklux have been broken up, but a reconstruction of the State is to take place under the auspices of the Democratic party. The "hideous mark" which was to have been placed upon the Union men had the Confederate cause been successful, is to be placed upon Republicans. The unsettled condition in which the affairs of this State have been for ten years, is to be continued. Just as the people begin to think they are done with heated political campaigns of every kind, and are settling down into peace and quiet, and are endeavoring to build up their broken fortunes, another party succeeds to power, and it proceeds to *revolutionize* the State Government. Each successive year of strife and uncertainty makes the State and people poorer. We protest against the revolutionary movements of the Democrats. There is no necessity for a convention. All the reforms necessary to be made can be made by the Legislature. If the Democrats desire to retain control of the State, they had better not call a convention. Let the people rest. Do all that needs to be done for the good of the State through the Legislature, but do not harass the people with another convention and its necessary expenses. Do not harass the people with elections upon the question of calling a convention, and the ratification of the Constitution, should a convention be called. Legislate in the interest of peace. Promote good feeling among all classes of the people. Put down crime. Administer the law so as to make it a terror to evil-doers, and a safe protection for the law-abiding citizen. Uphold those in authority until they are re-elected or succeeded according to law.

The people are already alarmed. They fear the abolition of the homestead provision. They fear property qualification for voters and office-holders. They fear they will be taxed to pay for slave property. There are many other things which they are justly alarmed at. Therefore, we enter our protest against the calling of a convention.

HORSEBACK RIDING.

From the N. Y. Times.

The popular taste for driving, like most other popular tastes, has run into extravagance. The sober buggy and four-minute trotter wherewith the frugal youth of twenty years ago was content to scatter the Olympic dust of the Bloomingdale road, to-day would be laughed to scorn. Only the lightest of road wagons or the heaviest of dog-carts, with at least a pair of thorough-breds, that will do their mile among the forties, can satisfy the tastes of the horse-taming Hector of the period. These represent the very modesty of his fancy. His dissipation vents itself in English drags and wonderful *char-a-bancs*, and imported landaus with spike teams or matched four-in-hands. A moment of supreme inspiration even lent to our streets the unwonted joy of an English stage-coach with all its appointments. So general is this mania for driving, that, with a large and increasing class, social consideration bases itself on horse-flesh, and a stable, as Mr. Tweed might tell us, is rapidly getting to be as essential an attribute of gentility as a house. To a whimsical fancy it would almost seem that Swift's fable were being verified, and that the Houyhnhnms had at last vindicated their superiority. A fine horse attracts in most cases more attention than his owner. The wealthy, whose affluence and virtues once nourished a perennial Jenkins, now appear in his delightful correspondence only as adjuncts, or as trappings, so to speak, for their steeds. These the veracious chronicler is never tired of trotting out for the delectation of his readers; he puts them through their paces; he calls attention to their points with the pride and skill of a veteran jockey; he marshals them in long procession, and his catalogue of the horses eclipses the catalogue of the ships.

In one respect this devotion to driving is well enough. At least it brings people into the open air, and gives them a certain amount of exercise, with just that dash of excitement which Americans must have to make recreation palatable. But it is to be regretted that it is tending to degrade the horse from his finest purpose, and to make the witchery of noble horsemanship a lost art among our people. Considering the many attractions of riding, not to speak of its healthfulness, it is hard to understand its disuse. A canter through the bridle-path of the Central Park on one of these glorious October mornings, which are a perpetual contradiction to the libel of the poet, is a pleasure sufficient to transfigure and brighten a whole day of toil—a delight and a memory forever. No exercise is more invigorating than this; no amusement has more fascination for those who have learned to appreciate it. A good rider of either sex nowhere appears to better advantage than in the saddle, and even an awkward person may be made to seem graceful by the skilful handling of a spirited steed. It is an accomplishment easy of mastery to all, asking only practice and patience for its thorough acquisition. Yet with all these arguments of pleasure, healthfulness, facility, and even vanity, to plead for it, equestrianism is, in this part of the country at least, the science of the few. As a social fact, as an element of social enjoyment, we may safely say it is generally ignored. Four and six-in-hands, with flaming harness and flaunting liveries, fill the roads and monopolize the devotion of our sportsmen, while spur and saddle are curiosities in the shop windows. Even in the rural districts riding is but little more in vogue than in the cities. An American farmer never walks out to traverse a distance of only a mile; it is the buggy that is "hitched up," and not the horse that is saddled. It was this fact which gave to the Southern cavalry so decided a superiority in the late war, and so far as the North is concerned, will always leave our armies deficient in this branch of the service.

For this reason, the establishment of racing-parks throughout the country, since they tend to give an impulse to equestrianism, is deserving of all encouragement. Already in the near vicinity of New York we have four—Jerome, Prospect, and Monmouth Parks, and the tract at Saratoga. Their management since their opening has been in all respects creditable, and they must exert a favorable influence on the future of the American running horse. It is only another proof of our abject worship of utility that we have so long cherished the trotting horse to the detriment of his nobler brother. In this, as in other things, we are learning that grace and beauty also have their uses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

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SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
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Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
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TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

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CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

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PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

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MORNING GLORY

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Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work. Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
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President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

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LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.

New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 24

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SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 22 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The VAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday October 29, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 15, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 15.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 9 26

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 8 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 6 11

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

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SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA LARGE

MESS MACKEREL.

BERT G. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 cr ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A social meeting of the clergymen of our city, of various denominations, was held last evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Chesnut street, above Twelfth.

—The corner-stone of the new building intended for a home for aged and infirm colored persons, male and female, was laid yesterday afternoon on the ground at the intersection of Girard and Belmont avenues, West Philadelphia, in the presence of a large number of persons of both colors.

—The body of a man, supposed to be Thomas Alexander, was found in the Schuylkill at Catharine street wharf, yesterday afternoon. He had dark hair and goatee, was clad in a Chesterfield coat, black vest and pants, boots and white shirt, and undershirt. Mr. Alexander resided at No. 1820 Addison street, and has been missing since Saturday last. The Coroner took charge of the body, and there being marks of violence on it, has ordered a post-mortem examination.

—The young men of the Tenth Baptist Church have organized a Sabbath-school, under the superintendence of Mr. J. A. Stoddart, at the corner of Twelfth and Montgomery avenue, with regular church service connected therewith.

—Henry Mitchell and Henry Cliff were arrested yesterday in front of the State House, on the charge of flourishing pistols and threatening the police. Both men were held in $2000 bail.

—Last evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, Thomas Evans was run over by a wagon, and badly injured, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets. He was removed to his home, No. 927 South street.

Domestic Affairs

—Mr. Thomas Hughes contemplates a somewhat lengthened visit to Washington this winter.

—Jerome B. Chaffee, Esq., is elected Congressman from Colorado by a majority of 1392 Republican votes.

—Again comes a rumor of Secretary Cox's resignation. It was asserted in Washington last evening that he had placed his portfolio at the disposal of the President.

—Owing to the close contest in Indiana, it is thought likely that Governor Morton will retain his seat in the Senate, thus leaving the English mission again an open question.

—The suit of John O'Mahony against August Belmont for the recovery of Fenian funds was yesterday decided in favor of the defendant, owing to the default of the plaintiff.

—The attendance at the Industrial Exhibition in Cincinnati on Tuesday numbered 18,000 persons. The general committee have positively decided to close the exhibition on the 22d inst.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair.

Mr. Burnell presented a petition from the citizens resident on west Spring Garden street, asking that there be no further delay in removing buildings between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, and that the street be paved and improved forthwith. Referred.

Mr. Fareira submitted an ordinance authorizing the purchase of a lot on Main street, Twenty-third ward, for school purposes, to cost $1000. Passed.

Mr. McIlvain offered a resolution for the paving of Forty-fourth street, from Lancaster avenue to Haverford avenue. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Also, a resolution authorizing the construction of a culvert under Baltimore avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street, providing the expenditure does not exceed $300. Passed.

Mr. Hopkins presented a petition for a sewer on Richmond street, in the Sixteenth ward. Referred to the Committee on Water.

The regular order of the day, the ordinance to provide for the better government of the water supply of the city, was considered. After some discussion the Chamber went into Committee of the Whole on the bill. The Committee of the Whole reported progress, and requested permission to sit again next Thursday, which was agreed to.

A resolution requesting the Mayor to send to Select Council the names of all policemen not confirmed was passed.

Mr. George A. Smith offered a resolution that Tioga street, west of Broad, be paved and graded. Passed.

Also, a resolution relative to creating a paid fire department.

The preamble sets forth that a change is demanded by the public; that the present system has outlived its usefulness, and that all other large cities have paid departments working successfully.

The resolution provides for ascertaining the probable cost of equipping and maintaining a paid fire department. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus called up a resolution to divide the third division of the Fifth ward. Referred to the Election Committee.

A resolution was adopted to provide for the paving of Montgomery avenue, from Richmond to Memphis street. Passed.

Mr. Burnell submitted a resolution for the paving of the sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue from Coates street to Brown. Passed.

Mr. McIlvaine presented a resolution for the paving of Twenty-fifth street. Passed.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

One for the erection of a drawbridge at Orthodox street, over Frankford creek. Concurred in.

Also one for the construction of a sewer across Beckius street. Concurred in.

Also one for the grading of Warren street. Concurred in.

Also one for a sewer on Eighteenth street from Norris to Susquehanna. Concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

A resolution by the Board of Health was received. It declares Montgomery avenue, from Richmond to Memphis streets, a nuisance, and asked Councils to have it graded and paved immediately. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The certificate of election of William F. Fisher for the unexpired term of Mr. Stockton, and of W. F. Mitchell, from the Fourteenth ward, vice Lighton, resigned, were received, and the gentlemen took the usual oath and were assigned seats.

A veto message from the Mayor was received relative to the Seventh division of the Twenty-sixth ward. Postponed.

A communication was received from the City Solicitor, with a letter from the Chief Engineer of the Water-works, who stated that his expenses in the case of the Schuylkill Navigation Company were $1812 69, and that to make such examinations as the case demands would cost $1500 additional. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from Joseph Painter relative to the paving of Long lane. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Bardsley presented the estimates of the Department of Receiver of Taxes for 1871, being $35,000. Referred.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $10,000 for the opening of Belmont avenue. Referred.

Mr. Logan presented a resolution allowing the sale of goods on the street within four feet of buildings. Referred.

A number of petitions for gas lamps, culverts, &c., were presented and referred.

Mr. W. F. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to pave Warren street, from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street, and Brown street, from Paynter street to Pennsylvania avenue. Also, the grading of Warren street. Agreed to. Also one for the construction of a sewer at Eighteenth street and Park avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing the payment of the bill of William H. Krider, for the construction of a sewer at Lancaster avenue and Forty-eighth street. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn, of the Committee on Police, presented an ordinance granting permission to the West Chestnut street Presbyterian church to erect a temporary chapel. Agreed to.

Mr. Willets, of the Committee of Surveys, called up the bill authorizing the construction of sewers on Buttonwood street, from Franklin to Eighth street; on Garden street, from Willow to south line of Buttonwood street; on Mount Vernon street, from Twenty-first to east line of Twenty-second street, and on Norris street, eastward from Gunner's run to depression west of Richmond street.

Mr. Kline moved to strike out the portion to Buttonwood. Agreed to, and the bill passed as amended.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Markets and City Property to lease a room for the use of the additional judge. Referred.

Mr. Bardsley presented a resolution to enter satisfaction on the official bond of Samuel S. Capp. Referred.

The following Select Council bills were taken up.

One to purchase a lot of ground in the Twenty-third ward and appropriating $4000 therefor. Referred to Committee on Schools.

Also, one to construct a sewer on Baltimore avenue between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin presented a resolution requesting the Chief Engineer and Fire Marshal to inform Councils of the particulars of the fire at Budd and Broad streets, on the night of the 8th inst. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Latest Returns from the Different States.

Myers, Democrat, telegraphs from the Bedford Congressional district that he is elected by thirty-one majority. Adjutant-General Russell telegraphs from Bedford to Governor Geary that Cessna has carried the district by a small majority. Donley, Republican, is defeated in the Greene district. Democratic gain of one Senator in Huntingdon district. Dill, Democrat, is elected in Lycoming Senatorial district. The Republican majority in the State Senate is only one.

Shoemaker, Republican, has 1000 majority for Congress in Luzerne, and 800 in Susquehanna county. Harding, Republican, has defeated George W. Woodward for President Judge of Luzerne county by 1600 majority. The entire Republican ticket is elected in Luzerne, with perhaps one or two unimportant exceptions. This is one of the most astonishing political revolutions on record, Luzerne being heretofore a reliable Democratic stronghold.

The election of the Democratic State ticket in Indiana is conceded by all parties. Eighty-five counties heard from, most of which are official, give 1276 Democratic majority. The seven counties yet to hear from gave a Democratic majority at the State election in 1868 of 416. The Democrats have 8 majority in the House of Representatives, and the Senate is a tie. General Shanks' (Republican) majority in the Ninth Congressional district will not exceed 200. The result for Congress in the Fourth district is still unknown. General Coburn's (Republican) majority in the Fifth district is 378. Special despatches give Judge Wilson (Republican) 26 majority in the Fourth Indiana district.

It is now claimed here that Smith, Republican, in the Sixth Ohio district will have fully 300 majority.

Fifty-two counties heard from officially give a Republican majority of 6825. The remaining thirty-six counties will increase the Republican majority to 15,000. In the Fourth district McKinney, Democrat, has 121 majority. The Republicans held a grand jollification meeting here to-night, which was attended by 5000 people.

The official canvass of the vote for member of Congress in Colorado gives Jerome B. Chaffee (Republican) 1392 majority.

NEUTRALITY.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT GRANT—NO CLEMENCY TO OFFENDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

BY THE PRESIDENT of the United States—a proclamation—Whereas, divers evil-disposed persons have, at sundry times, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, began or set on foot, or provided or prepared the means for military expeditions, or enterprises, to be carried on thence against the territories or dominions of Powers with whom the United States are at peace, by organizing bodies, pretending to have Powers of government over portions of the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace, or by being or assuming to be members of such bodies by levying or collecting or collecting money for the purpose, or for the alleged purpose of using the same in carrying on military enterprises against such territories or dominions, by enlisting and organizing armed forces to be used against such Powers, and by fitting out, equipping and arming vessels to transport such organized armed forces, to be employed in hostilities against such Powers; and

Whereas, It is alleged, and there is reason to apprehend, that such evil disposed persons have also at sundry times, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, violated the laws thereof, by accepting and exercising commissions to service by land and sea, against Powers with whom the United States are at peace, by enlisting themselves, or other persons, to carry on war against such Powers, by fitting out and arming vessels with intent that the same shall be employed to cruise, or commit hostilities against such Powers, or by delivering commissions within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for such vessels, to the intent that they might be employed as aforesaid; and,

Whereas, Such acts are in violation of the laws of the United States, in such case made and provided, and are done in disregard of the duties and obligations which all persons, residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, owe thereto, and are condemned by all right-minded and law-abiding citizens;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that all persons hereafter found within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, committing any of the above recited violations of law, or any similar violations of the sovereignty of the United States, for which punishment is provided by law, will be vigorously prosecuted therefor, and upon conviction and sentenced to punishment, will not be entitled to expect or receive the clemency of the Executive to save them from the consequences of their guilt.

And I enjoin upon every officer of the government, civil, military or naval, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

BAZAINE'S TACTICS AT METZ—GERMANY DESIRES PEACE—BISMARCK IS READY FOR INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—It seems that the Empress Eugenie sent for General Bourbaki, and that her object was to propose through him conditions of peace, on the basis that Prussia should retain Alsace and Lorraine, and leave the Prince Imperial under her regency to govern France. When she was told by Bourbaki that nobody in France would tolerate even the presence of the Prince Imperial, the Empress burst into tears. The letter from Eugenie to the Emperor, of which Countess Lowper was the bearer, doubtless referred to this project.

The preliminaries of marriage between the Princess Louisa, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, have been arranged, with the consent of the Queen. It is considered that the possibility of the Princess succeeding to the Crown is too remote to render the alliance dangerous.

The town of Ablis has been burned, according to the threats of the Prussians, because the people, not regular soldiers of France, had fired at the Prussians.

General Burnside has frequent interviews with Count Bismarck.

The Prussians occupy Breteuil, and are certainly advancing on Amiens.

The disorders in Rheims are denied. The rumor and the contradiction are equally untrustworthy.

The correspondent of the London Post reports, that one hundred and fifty volunteers from the United States recently arrived at Tours, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

General Fleury has been permitted to rejoin Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe. There is much curiosity to know what has become of Marshal Leboeuf. Nothing has been heard of him since the first serious battle arounds Metz.

The people in Tours and its vicinity are reported to be rushing to arms. It is expected that the large masses of fresh troops called out by Minister Gambetta will take the field within ten days.

It is reported that General Bourbaki has taken command at Tours.

An engagement took place on the 11th instant between the Prussians and French at Messangere. The latter were defeated and compelled to abandon the place.

A corps of Franc-tireurs left Lyons yesterday for the seat of operation on the Loire. It is reported that the garrison of Montmedy made a sortie which resulted in the recapture of Stenay.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—It is reported that Prussia desires the restoration of Nice to Italy.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—(Special to the New York Tribune).—A letter dated Mezeires, on October 7, says to-day's battle was the most important effort that Bazaine has made since the Prussians have thrown their belt of guns and earthworks around the fortress. He had at least 50,000 men engaged, but the Prussians were much more numerous. The morning was dull and misty. About one o'clock I was sitting at lunch with two staff officers in an arbor in General Rummer's garden, when the guns of the Prussian batteries, by Semecourt, began to give tongue, and the roar of guns grew louder and louder, and then came first one great boom and then another from the big guns lying behind at Frenecourt. To explain the tactics of Bazaine and the manner in which they were foiled, I give a description of the ground.

From Metz to Mezieres there is a long trough, with a flat bottom of alluvial, the margin of the Moselle. The tract is about four English miles wide. On the west it is bounded by heights, and near Metz by Norwy and Sauimey; on the east it is bounded by a lower series of bluffs, on which stand the villages of Olgy and Malroy, but between them runs the Moselle, infringing considerably on the flat expanse just opposite Olgy. Across the bottom at the narrowest part thus formed lies a series of villages, the two Tapes and Stremey, with Maxe and Ladomchamps respectively, slightly to the east and west front, more or less. There were Prussian troops in all these places. The dispositions detailed to me by the staff officers had been substantially maintained.

Bazaine had laid his schemes with great art. Under cover of a dense fog he had made his dispositions with such adroitness, that when it lifted a little past one o'clock they were already all but complete. In the first instance he directed a strong assault on Ladomchamps. The landwehr outposts held the place as if they were 10,000 instead of 100 men, and the French sent their infantry swarming into it. White spirts of smoke were visible all around the valley on the right front.

The batteries at Senecourt were hard at work, and also others nearer. The town, while the great guns at Frenecourt were sending shells at low range, right over Ladomchamps, in among the advancing French. Then on our left, at Amelogue, two other batteries were maintaining a semi-cross fire, and from the bluff on the other side of the Moselle, between Olgy and Malroy, the Prussian field artillery was roaring. The attack on Ladomchamps was a diversion. Suddenly the villages of Grande and Petite Etape, of Stremey and Maxe, were overwhelmed by a cataract of French.

The 59th landwehr in Stremey wouldn't fall back, as it should have done in common prudence, but stood up there in the street until the French, having played upon it with their artillery and rained chassepot and mitrailleuse bullets, and finally forced backward the shattered remnant by dint of sheer numbers. The fussilier battalion of the 58th regiment occupied Grande Etape, and it occupies that village now, but the occupation consists of the dead and wounded. The battalion would not give ground, and may be said to have been annihilated as it stood, the men being with their backs to the wall and their faces to the foe. Other battalions of the same regiment suffered terribly.

So far Bazaine had succeeded. He had occupied the chain of villages and had got batteries of artillery out on their front to reply to the Prussian fire, but the statu quo had neither replied to nor could return, the Prussian artillery, throwing their projectiles from three sides of parallels, interfered with the comfortable realization of the latter's conception. As regarded the former, it seemed clear that Bazaine could not have done what he had if he had not contemplated something more. That something, I have not the remotest doubt, was a sortie to establish connections with Thionville.

His tactics were well conceived. From Stremey, and Grand and Petite Etape he kept the Prussian line engaged with musketry and artillery, and sent forward from Grande Etape great swarms of trailleurs, who fared very ill at the hands of the landwehr men, and besides this he moved a great body of men, nearly 30,000 in all, on the bank of the Moselle, under cover of the houses of Maxe, and sent them forward to cut through the Prussian environment where it was weakest, close to the river. The moment was a critical one.

The landwehr had all been sent forward against the villages, with the exception of one brigade, and that was in reserve; but the tenth army corps had been crossing a pontoon bridge and massing between the river and mélogue. There General Von Voight was in command of operations in the rear, and gave the order for several regiments to advance, a sight never to be forgotten.

First came the fusiliers, extending at a rapid run into skirmishing order, and covering the whole plain with their lines. Then dense columns of grenadiers, the bands playing and colors unfuried. But all the work was not left for the infantry. The artillery entered the village alone, and concentrated their fire on the French columns advancing along the Moselle.

Bazaine is singularly weak in field artillery, and the only reply came from the sullen sides of Mount St. Julian, or from the ramparts of Fort St. Eloi, but the mitrailleuses venomously sounded their angry whiz, compelling the skirmishers to recoil as they crossed the line of fire, and tearing the chassepot in front of the solid masses, of which they were the forerunners. The artillery and skirmishers were enough for the French. The dense column staggered and then broke, but when they had once got stone and lime between them and the Prussians, the French were obstinate and would go no farther. In vain the Prussian artillery fired on the village.

Advancing closer and closer in alternate order of battalions, with a precision and rapidity that could not have been exceeded on parade; that obstinate battery in front of Grande Etape could not shut up, and the French Tiraelleurs still lined the chaussee and its front. By this time it was nearly four o'clock, and a staff officer galloped along the line with orders for a general advance to take the villages by storm. The advance was to consist of four brigades of Landwehr, with two brigades of the 10th army corps supporting.

In a few minutes more the command came advancing along the line and the men springing from their cover went forward with a steady, quick step. The shells from the battery in front of Grande Etape tore through the line, and mitrailleuse and chassepot bullets poured against it their leaden hand, but still the landwehr, silent and stern, went steadily to the front. Gen. Wm. Bronderstecen, commanding the 3d brigade, was shot down, and several of his staff wounded.

At length the intrenchments were reached, behind which were lying the shattered remnants of the 58th and 59th landwehr. The fraternization consisted of a cry of "Hurrah Preursen," and then "Vorwartz emmer Vorwartz," and then the line threw itself to the front on a run. The French guns had barely time to run round a corner before the landwehr were upon them and the guns they left perforce. In the villages the French made a last stand, but it had been better for them had they ran away at first.

The landwehr, with less of the conventional warrior in them than the line, were not so much inclined to give quarter as are professional soldiers, and with many Frenchmen, this afternoon, the first shock consisted of the bayonet thrust. They fought like devils, in the narrow ways of the villages, and used the mitrailleuse with fair judgment and effect; but then there came this steady, inexorable stride forward of landwehr, with the bayonet, and the villages were cleared of all, save the victors and the dead and wounded. To the landwehr must be conceded the honor of the fray. They it was who checked the right of the French advance, by holding the villages until they had not a man who could stand and fire.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—[Special to the New York World.]—A correspondent at Versailles says that Bismarck has caused an intimation to be conveyed to London, St. Petersburg and Vienna that intervention to secure peace would be acceptable now to Prussia. The conclusion was reached by a council of war yesterday that Paris cannot be successfully attacked, but must be reduced by a siege of many months' duration. The advance of the French army of Lyons upon Metz has been resumed, and rumors are current that the siege of that city has been raised. The appeal of Bismarck has been met by Russia with a proposition through Prince Orloff for mediation by a Congress of the great Powers at Brussels.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—[Special to New York World.]—Bismarck has received representations from many quarters of Germany that the people are anxious for peace, and he has authorized the Prussian Minister at Brussels to give the great Powers to understand that Prussia is willing to propose a settlement on the basis of the disarmament of the frontier provinces, the rectification of the frontier on the line of the Rhenish provinces, and a small money indemnification.

At a stormy meeting of the British Cabinet the Marquis of Huntington demanded intervention for the integrity of French territory.

Burnside returned to Versailles with a reply to Bismarck's proposition to allow the elections from Favre and other Ministers of the Republic, that France would now devote herself to driving off the invaders, and would then attend to domestic affairs.

Burnside reports that Paris is tranquil and confident of success. Provisions are in supply, and the fire from the forts inflicts heavy losses upon the Germans. Sickness prevails extensively among the Germans at Versailles.

TOURS, Oct. 13.—The government has decided that all foreign arms reaching France may be seized by the authorities, and that the War Department will value and take possession of the same, and give orders for reimbursement.

No official news has been received from Orleans or Chateaudun, but it is reported that the Prussians have over 60,000 troops now at the former place. They are in great force at Chateaudun, where a strong corps of the French army has congregated. The general expectation has been that a battle would take place there to-day.

A dispatch from St. Quentin states that the energetic defence made by the people has created great enthusiasm there. Over 50,000 persons assisted at the interment of the National Guards killed in the engagement.

The government has issued decrees for the purpose of stimulating all ranks to enter the army, and to encourage young talent, making appointments and advancements according to skill displayed or services rendered. The former rules stopped such advancement, but now military grades may be conferred upon persons not belonging to the regular army. These grades are to cease at the end of the war, except in cases of unusual eclat or great services rendered.

It is decreed that workmen in the government armories and arsenals are not to be forced into military service. They must, however, form companies and drill, but not to interfere with their work.

When the Prussians shelled Orleans, Bishop Dupanloup and the mayor of the city sought the Prussian commander, and requested a cessation of the shelling, as the town was open. The attack was successful, and at 7 P. M. the Prussians entered Orleans and established batteries commanding the road.

It would seem to be the purpose of the Prussians to occupy Orleans for some time. A large force of Prussians re-entered Pethievers and treated the inhabitants brutally yesterday. They then marched to Sauterre, twelve kilometres beyond Orleans, toward Blois. At Sauterre 1500 cavalry made a requisition on the place.

A decree of the government at Tours authorizes the prefect at Fontainbleau to take all possible measures to save the objects of art of value at the palace. Lists of the articles hidden or removed are to be kept.

The Greek Charge d'Affaires has arrived at Tours from Paris, having obtained permission to cross the Prussian lines.

It is reported that two delegates have arrived from the Paris government, with instructions for Gambetta.

News received shows that Bazaine's sorties at Metz on October 7, 8 and 10 were exceedingly successful. Several Prussian regiments were cut to pieces, and a large amount of provisions and munitions were captured, and that the Prussians were forced to change position for fear of being cut apart.

A balloon reached Lille to-day from Paris with dispatches and letters. By this balloon was sent a person to establish a system of carrier pigeon service between this city and Paris, by which daily communication can be maintained between the government authorities in both places.

The press of Vernon announce the entrance at Gisors of a force of 3000 Prussians with artillery, who are commanded by Prince Albert. They have halted and are awaiting the arrival of more troops, with which they will march upon Rouen.

The Prefect of Colmar says that the siege of New Breisach continues and the town is completely surrounded by heavy detachments of Prussians.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The *Staats Anzeiger* prints a long article indicating that the speedy reduction of Paris is not expected, and foreshadowing a winter campaign.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William:

VERSAILLES, Oct. 12.—Thousands of prisoners fell into our hands as the result of Von Der Tann's victory near Orleans. The battle lasted from nine o'clock A. M. until seven P. M., and was fought on difficult ground. The losses of the French were heavy and ours were small. The details of the battle are wanting.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 10	MOON SETS	8 24
SUN SETS	5 22	HIGH WATER	4 19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York via H.	Sept. 27
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 28
France	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Siberia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 29
India	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 1
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3

FOR EUROPE.

St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Atglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Holland	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Virginia	New York	London	Oct. 15
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
India	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Peruvian	New York	Havre	Oct. 27
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 15
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Oct. 15
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 15
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sloop Nellie, Goodwin, Jacksonville.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barkentine Traveler, Simpson, from Ivigtut, Greenland, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co. Sept. 2, 29 miles S. E. of Scatary Island, Cape Breton, came in collision with brig Nancy, of Maitland, N. S., and sustained serious damage about the bows; lost bowsprit, jibboom, knightheads stem, cutwater, and foreyards, in consequence of which we put into Sydney Sept. 7 for repairs, where we remained until the 20th, when we sailed for this port.

Schr Ada Ames, Adams, 10 days from Charleston, with phosphate to Charleston Mining Co.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Edgar, Evans, 5 days from Wicomico river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 13.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 13.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—P. Gallagher, Anne McWilliams, M. F. Hannigan, Mary Morrow, F. H. Jackson, Nightingale, and C. V. Houghton, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 14.—7 regular and 5 transient barges, light, 12 in all, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 13—10 A. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports the brig Cuba passed up yesterday; also the bark Guinevere returned for a fair wind and sailed again last night for Savannah. Going to sea this morning, bark Fassfern, and a bark and two brigs from above. The ship Enoch Talbot and one brig is coming down the bay. A brig is beating up.

In harbor, bark Colderbank, from Rio, for orders, and nine schooners.

4 P. M.—The pilot-boat Turley reports that bark Marianna VII, bark Star of Hope, one bark unknown, brig Sagua, brig C. C. Van Horn, and about ten schrs went to sea this A. M.

Ship Jamestown went to sea—incorrectly reported as the Talbot.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 67.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Dunlevy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult.

Ship Portlaw, Rice, hence for Antwerp, was off the Start 28th ult.

Br. steamer Russia, Lott, from Liverpool 1st and Queenstown 2d, at New York 12th inst., with 228 passengers.

Br. steamers Colorado, Freeman, and City of Limerick Phillips, for Liverpool, cleared at New York 8th inst.

N. G. steamer Hermann, Reichmar, from New York 26th ult., at Bremen 11th inst.

Steamer Alaska, Gray, from Aspinwall 4th, at New York 12th inst.

Steamer Arizona, Maury, from New York 4th inst. for Aspinwall, was spoken 1 P. M. 8th, off Watling's Island.

Steamers Mississippi, Henry, for New Orleans, and Virginia, Kennedy, for Key West and Galveston, cleared at New York 12th inst.

Steamer Siberia, Harrison, for Boston, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult.

Steamer France, Grogan, for New York, cleared at Liverpool 29th ult.

Steamer Catharine, Whiting, from New York, at Galveston 3d inst.

Steamer Tillie, Partridge, from Galveston for New York, sailed from Charleston 12th inst.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.

Steamer Hunter, Crocker, hence, at Providence 11th inst.

Steamer Panther, Mills, hence, at Providence 11th instant.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Mary Morrow, Lowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 29th ult.

Bark Joshua King, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Amsterdam 28th ult., Texel 29th, and was off Deal on the 30th.

Bark City of Hamilton, Phillips, hence, at Dantzic 27th ult.

Bark Providence, Coalfleet, cleared at Gottenburg 24th ult. for America.

Bark Carlton, Durkee, hence for Antwerp, was off Sicily 24th ult.

Bark Restless, Boomer, was loading at Smyrna 15th ult. for the United States.

Bark Rebecca Carnana, Liesgang, hence, at Gibraltar 19th ult., and cleared 20th for Trieste.

Br. bark Alice Tainter, Losberg, for Philadelphia, was loading at Rio Janeiro 8th ult.

Brig Neuvitas, Trask, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Brig Marshal Dutch, Turner, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Stonington 11th inst.

Brig Tangier, Rose, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schr Veto, Manning, hence, at Liverpool 1st inst.

Schr Ocean Star, Woodman, hence, at Portland 11th inst.

Schrs Benjamin Gartside, Adams, and M. H. Stockham, Weeks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schrs Alexander Young, Young; C. S. Edwards, Chevalier; Vashti, Sharp; John S. Moulton, Crowell; and Koret, Crocker, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Sinope, Brown, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr Favorite, Clark, hence, at Pawtucket 10th instant.

Schr Cornelia, Noyes, hence, at Norfolk 11th inst.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 11th inst.

Schrs Eugene, Hawes; George Kilburn, Stanley; Caroline Grant, Greenlaw; Hattie E. Dodge, Freeman; Louisa Frazier, Steelman; and Bonny Boat, Kelley, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

Schr American Eagle, McFarland, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst., and sailed again next day.

Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, hence, at Boston 12th inst. On Monday night, off Gay Head, lost overboard Franklin Burke, of Cape May, N. J., about 17 years old.

Schr Francis, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Flight, Crowell, from Wellfleet for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 10th inst.

Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, from Bluehill for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th inst.

Schrs Westmoreland, Rice; J. S. Weldin, Crowell; T. D. Wilder, Kenney; James M. Vance, Burdge; E. H. Atwood, Brown; Bradley, Mulligan; P. A. Sannelus, Steelman; and Favorite, Clark, hence, at Providence 11th inst., the latter for Pawtucket.

Schrr Bowdoin, Randall, from Portland; Sidney Price, Godfrey, from Portsmouth; Ella May, Jefferson, from Salem; H. B. Metcalf, Austin; Bessie Morris, Allen; and Lyra, Haskell, from Boston; Alice Ida, Steelman, from Providence; and Julia A. Crawford, Young, from Greenport, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 12th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship J. S. De Wolf, Spain, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, abandoned at sea, registered 194 tons, was built at St. Martins, N. B., in 1859, and hailed from St. John, N. B.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the payment of the interest on certain loans of the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, falling due July 1, 1870, and of the loans maturing July 1, 1870, in coin, and for other purposes.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of ninety-two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the interest on certain loans of the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia falling due on the first day of July, 1870, and the principal of the funded debt of the city maturing July 1, 1870, in coin.

Section 2. That the City Treasurer shall appoint two temporary bookkeepers, at a salary not exceeding twelve hundred dollars each per annum, to carry into effect the provisions of the "Resolution relative to paying certain interest and loans in coin, and to provide therefor," approved September 21, 1870, and of this ordinance; and that the sum of eleven hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of the City Treasurer, to pay the salaries of said bookkeepers for the year 1870, and of the chief clerk in the Department of the City Treasurer, for compensation for extra services made necessary by this ordinance. And the warrants shall be drawn by the City Treasurer in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Orthodox Street with Rubble Paving.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Orthodox street, from Frankford street to Oakland street, in the Twenty-third ward, for the paving thereof with rubble paving. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners fronting thereon, and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said paving in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Pay Damages to Joseph B. Scatchard, for Opening Chelten Avenue, in Twenty-second Ward, directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to draw the warrant, and Controller to countersign the same.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to draw a warrant in favor of Joseph B. Scatchard for eight hundred ($800) dollars, and the City Controller is hereby directed to countersign the same, to be paid out of an appropriation made to the Department of Highways for road damages, approved fifteenth day of January, 1861.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A.

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

THE disgraceful and dangerous scenes connected with the meeting of the return judges yesterday are well calculated to arouse the indignation of every well-disposed citizen of Philadelphia, and to impress the Legislature with the necessity of making better provision than that now existing for orderly elections and for a fair official statement of the results. The perpetuity of republican institutions and the peace of the community are endangered by attempts to substitute verdicts won by fraud or by force for the will of a majority of legal voters, and yesterday's proceedings embraced a hideous exhibition of the employment of both these agencies against the majesty of the people. Year after year rascality and rowdyism at elections or in connection with the returns are becoming more and more flagrant and defiant, and the necessity of additional safeguards against these dangerous annual occurrences is fearfully apparent. It is high time that the good men of both parties should use their best efforts to correct such a gigantic evil. Among the remedies that deserve attention the following are worthy of special consideration:—

1. The system of establishing numerous polling places which is so commonly adopted, and which works well in many portions of the city, should be rigidly and universally enforced. The disturbance in one of the divisions of the Fifth ward may be traced directly to a neglect of this wholesome rule. No division should embrace more than five hundred voters; and ample time should be afforded at every voting place for a careful examination of the qualifications of those who seek to exercise the right of suffrage. The collection of crowds at the polling places is avoided, and the speedy counting of ballots is facilitated by these minute divisions. The rule should be absolute that whenever more than four or five hundred votes are cast at one poll a new election place should be established.

2. Men who become notorious for rowdyism at the polls, or who are clearly guilty of fraud at the elections, or in manipulating returns, should be severely punished. Criminals of this class enjoy immunity from punishment. Their supposed "political influence" saves them from conviction or sentence, and they are scarcely ever even arrested, no matter how notorious their offenses may be. If we really wish to put a stop to fraud and violence, we must impose heavy penalties on the men who cheat and create riots.

3. The evils of the present police system are at no time more strikingly displayed than on election days and the days when return judges meet. No comment can add force to the statements in our local columns of the conduct of the present force on Tuesday last and yesterday. We had better abolish the police system altogether, and go back to first principles, than burden tax payers with an annual charge of a million of dollars for the purpose of supporting reckless partisans in municipal uniform, who, in times of political excitement, help to foment disturbances instead of endeavoring to maintain order.

4. The present mode of counting up the returns has ceased to be safe in large cities. Yesterday there were gross carelessness, gross fraud, and terrible violence. Year after year the rumors that returns have been manipulated increase in frequency, and increasing audacity is displayed in counting out this aspirant or counting in that one, in defiance of justice and law. Return judges lose their properly authenticated statements: the duplicated returns which should be in the Prothonotary's office are incomplete; and by various dishonest and despicable devices the popular will is set aside. Such rascality provokes a feeling of indignation, and if we are ever to have a civil war in our midst it will be most likely to spring from these machinations. The miscreants who perpetrate them, whether Republicans or Democrats, cannot be too severely punished; but, meanwhile, the Legislature should so change the laws applicable to the meetings of return judges in this city as to require them to be held in open court, in the presence of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and severe penalties should be imposed upon election officers who neglect the duties prescribed by existing statutes. The disgraceful and bloody scenes of yesterday could not have been enacted under such a system. The roughs and rowdies are not yet bold enough to invade the room of a court empowered to instantly commit them to prison, and return judges who are ready to become parties to a fraud would not have the hardihood to offend in the presence of authorities empowered to punish their dreadful crime. As matters are managed now, the Court is continually asked for advice on election day, and contested election cases frequently consume months of its precious time; so that it seems eminently appropriate as well as necessary that the future meetings of return judges in this city should be held under judicial scrutiny, and in a court-room effectually guarded against intrusion.

A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE first step toward the organization of a paid Fire Department was taken in Select Council yesterday, by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. George A. Smith for the appointment of a committee of three from each Chamber to obtain the best information that can be had with regard to the paid service established in other cities. This was not a very long step, it is true, in the direction of an object that is daily becoming more and more important, but it was the commencement of a work of reform that must be accomplished in spite of the powerful influences that will be exerted against it. There are multitudes of excellent men in the present Fire Department who regard the volunteer system and its historical traditions with the fondest regard, and who will not be able to witness its abolishment without the keenest regret. The public interests, however, must be consulted before the preferences and prejudices of any particular class of citizens, and affairs have now come to such a pass with the volunteer Fire Department, that the welfare and safety of the city demand that a change should be made. Some of the engine-houses are merely breeding-places for ruffianism, and scarcely a week passes that the crimes of arson and riot are not imputed, upon strong grounds, to the members and hangers-on of the different companies. The men of good character connected with the present Fire Department have proved themselves either unwilling or powerless to prevent the outrages that have so excited public indignation, or to discover and bring to justice the perpetrators. So long as this is the case we can do no less than hold them and the system that they sustain as responsible, and to ask what remedy there is for evils so notorious that they cannot be explained away or apologized for except in a complete and radical reform that will overturn the whole volunteer system and bring the Fire Department strictly under official control. We hope that Mr. Smith and the other friends of reform will not allow this matter to rest with the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the systems adopted in other cities, but that they will press the matter with energy and urge the speedy adoption of active measures for the establishment of a paid Fire Department at as easy a day as is practicable.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

THE proclamation issued yesterday by the President, announcing his intention of enforcing the neutrality laws in the strictest manner, is couched in very general terms; and although it is apparently directed especially against those who are acting as French or Prussian emissaries, it is also intended for the benefit of the Cubans and as a warning to the fierce Fenians not to make any more attempts in the direction of Canada. The probabilities are that this proclamation was elicited by complaints made by the Prussian Government that arms, ammunition, and men were being collected in this country for the assistance of France; and while the material aid that either belligerent is likely to receive from this side of the water in the way of warlike material cannot be very great, it is nevertheless our duty to prevent by the most stringent measures the slightest cause of offense. The irritation in the United States against England was caused far more by the unfriendly disposition shown by her Government and ruling classes in permitting material aid to be furnished to the Rebels than it was by all the injuries inflicted by means of such aid, and the peculiarly friendly position in which we stand toward both France and Prussia makes it particularly important that our neutrality duties should be performed according to the strictest spirit of law and justice. With regard to the Fenians, the President owes it to himself and to the country to do something in the way of preventing further outrages upon the Canadians by some more decided measures than the issuing of proclamations. If the deluded Irishmen who get up annual raids over the Northern frontier are to be made to respect the laws, something decisive must be done to restrain them when they first begin to organize for an expedition; and if any such scandalous affair as that of last summer occurs again, the perpetrators ought to be dealt with in such a manner that their fate will be a warning to all who may be disposed to follow their example.

THE demeanor of William B. Mann, Esq., amid the trying scenes of yesterday was highly creditable. He discharged the disagreeable duty imposed upon him with great skill and fidelity. The fact that the return judges unanimously agreed in regard to the necessity for the presence of counsel, however, gives additional force to the argument in another column in favor of a law requiring the meetings of the return judges to be held hereafter in the presence of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

RUSSIAN COMMUNISM.—Mr. F. Marx, in concluding an article on "Russia under Alexander II" in the *Fortnightly Review* for September, says:—From the accession of Alexander II the feeling of the Liberal parties in Russia had been favorable to the Poles. Public opinion had now (1862) suddenly changed, and every Russian agreed that he had but one duty, namely, to destroy every rebel who endangered the unity of Holy Russia. The most violent measures against the religion, property, and language of the Poles and Lithuanians were loudly applauded. The Government, with great skill, knew how to awaken Russian ambition, and turned it to its own purposes. Opposition to its will was represented as moral support given to the Western powers in their attempt at interference, and all parties saw that their political credit would be annihilated if they could be accused of an understanding with the enemies of the endangered empire. The government contrived to expel the passion for revolution by the passion for nationality, and when Prince Gortschakoff contemptuously rejected the diplomatic intervention of the Western powers, the whole of Russia became animated with the one idea of the annihilation of Poland, and the general enthusiasm imparted to the government a strength which has not since left it. The new political system which has prevailed during the last five years sprang from the common task in which the democracy and the Government were united, namely, the subjugation of Poland. This system is the league between imperial absolutism and the peasant masses against the educated classes of society. The democrats and the socialists carry the peasants with them in their hate against the Poles of Poland and Lithuania, the Germans of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland, and of the Swedes of Finland. They desire to Russianize these countries, and to extirpate the aristocratic rule of the educated classes, giving the balance of political power to the peasant class. On this democratic and national element the Government depends, and to gratify these allies it is persecuting its loyal German and Swedish subjects. Once, for a moment, it appeared as if it might depart from this system, and again have recourse to the support of the nobles. On the 4th of April, 1866, Vladimir Karakosoff, who had been a student at Moscow, discharged a pistol at the Emperor as he was walking in the Summer Garden. It was soon proved that this man was no Pole, but a Russian socialist and democrat, and a member of a revolutionary society of Nihilists which aimed at the overthrow of property, State, Church, marriage, and society, and which regarded the murder of the Czar as the first step in its great work of making Communism supreme. This event procured a momentary ascendency for the nobles. The Emperor solemnly declared that he perceived the necessity for the right of property, that he would support the conservative element of the State, and particularly the nobles, and would put down any agitation against them, let it proceed from whom it might; but notwithstanding this declaration, the socialist and national ideas, the latter of which are supposed to be favored by the heir to the throne, became shortly afterwards again supreme. Russia, with her still disordered finances, her dissatisfied peasants, her discontented nobles, her seven millions of followers of the Old Faith, who are always banded together in secret opposition by the persecution of the Government, her Nihilists, who would destroy everything like order and government at home, and her Philosolaavs, who would sweep away every change made in Russia by or since Peter the Great, and would destroy everything abroad to make Russia and the world synonymous, must have many troubles before her.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

OPENING LECTURE OF THE SEASON

BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, October 17,
Subject—"JOAN OF ARC."

GEORGE VANDENHOFF, October 19.
"HENRY IV."
WENDELL PHILLIPS, October 21.
"THE LOST ARTS."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, October 24.
"THE BRIGHT SIDE."
MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 26.
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
JOSH BILLINGS, October 28.
"MILK."
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, October 31.
"THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, November 2.
"IN SEARCH OF THE MAN OF SIN."
MISS ISABELLA GLYN, November 3.
"MACBETH."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, November 4.
"CHARLES DICKENS."

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra.

Tickets to ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. 10 13 3t

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13 tuths3pt

☞ NEW LIBRARY.
5000 VOLUMES.

THE YOUNG MEN OF PHILADELPHIA,

And others interested, are invited to attend the

OPENING OF THE NEW LIBRARY
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

No. 1210 CHESNUT Street,

On FRIDAY, October 14, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Books ready for Circulation among members the day following. [10 10mwf3t

MEMBERSHIP, $1 PER ANNUM.

☞ THE RARE OLD PLAYERS,
An entirely new Lecture by
CHARLES W. BROOKE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct. 8, at Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10 6 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$3,464,149 38
Due from other Banks	182,814 54
Specie	27,897 98
Legal-tender Notes	626,616 73
Notes and Checks of other Banks	662,712 52
	$4,964,473 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	500,000 00
Discount and interest, profit and loss, less expenses and taxes	105,991 71
Circulation	587,895 00
Deposits	2,299,388 59
Dividends unpaid	49,650 10
Due to other Banks	421,553 25
	$4,964,478 65

Correct: W. L. SCHAFFER,
1t Cashier.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

JEWELRY ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

GRAND OPENING

PARIS CLOCKS,

BRONZES,

FRIDAY, October 14.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
10 12 3t4p

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Have just received by steamer a large invoice of

WHITBY JET GOODS,

Brooches, Earrings,

Bracelets, Necklaces,

Sleeve Buttons, Etc.

ALSO,

English Fancy Goods,

NEW IN THIS MARKET.

They have in port, to be opened in a few days, a very handsome assortment of

Clocks and Fancy Bronzes,

FROM PARIS,

As also NEW NOVELTIES just arrived from Vienna. [8 5 fmwtfrp

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

DRY GOODS.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m

FINANCIAL.

IOWA BONDS.

KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,
And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
10 10 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

☞ PEAR TREES, A FINE STOCK OF STANdards and Dwarfs of prime growth, all true to name, at H. BUIST'S Nursery,
10 14 3t* SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road.

☞ ORNAMENTAL TREES OF EVERY Variety. A very large stock of Arborvitæ for hedges, at lowest rates. H. BUIST'S Nursery,
10 14 3t* SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road.

COOPER & CONARD

ASTRAKHANS AND CARACULLAS

Of our own importation. The prices are much lower than last year.

WHITE ASTRAKHANS.
BLACK ASTRAKHANS.
GREY ASTRAKHANS.
WHITE CARACULLAS.
BLACK CARACULLAS.
BROWN AND PURPLE DO.
PRICES FROM $2·50 TO $18·00.

MOSCOW BEAVERS.

SCOTIA MOSCOW BEAVERS.
GERMANIA MOSCOW BEAVERS,
ERKEN'S MOSCOW BEAVERS,
FUR BACK MOSCOW BEAVERS,
Especially adapted to Ladies' Wear. Weight, color and finish just right. Prices from $2 to $8.

SILK VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SILK PLUSHES.
BLUES, BROWNS, BLACKS, PURPLES.
LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS.
PURE SILK VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
GERMAN SILK VELVETS, $5 00.

VELVETEENS

OF GOOD BLACK SILK FINISH.
LARGEST STOCK VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS FROM $1 TO $3.

4000 YARDS WATERPROOF,

$1·00 WATERPROOF IS VERY SUPERIOR.
87c. TO $2 00 FOR AMERICAN WATERPROOFS
THE HIGHEST PRICED ENGLISH DO.
BLACK, GREEN, AND GOLD MIXED DO.
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ALL-WOOL REPELLANT DO.

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HABILLEMENTS
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CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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THE ENGLISH LOWEST
FINEST COATINGS RATES.
QUALITIES MADE GOOD FITS.
OF FRENCH TO ORDER WARRANTED

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THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY!

But no man ought to feel free to wear Shabby Clothes when he can buy at the
GREAT BROWN HALL
As low as he can get the Splendid Suits now offered there.

Fine Fall Suits $15
Fine Fall Suits
Fine Fall Suits $18
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Fine Fall Suits

Everything in the way of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel.
Goods in the Piece, Ready to Make Up Quickly.
Goods on the Counters, beautifully made up.
Products of the Mills of this Country.
Products of the Mills of Europe.
Suitable for the Male Sex, of All Ages.
Adapted for Every Class of People.
Ready for Immediate Wear.
Sure to Meet Approval.
Cheaper than Elsewhere.
DON'T GO SHABBY,
BUT BUY
YOUR FALL SUIT
AT ONCE,
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ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

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A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 20 mwf54p PHILADELPHIA.

☞ PERSONAL.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience in the control of eccentric and feeble-minded children at the State Institution at Media, would arrange with the parents or guardian of any one needing such services. Inquire of Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., or Doctor J. N. Kerlin, Principal of Institution, Media, Pa. 10 13 6t*

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
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COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos.
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metel Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
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HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
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STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

The Reliable

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THEIR PRICES TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN THOSE PREVAILING FOR THE PAST YEAR!

THEY ARE PROMPT, NEVER DISAPPOINTING!! [10 12 wfm3mrp

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DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER will not burn or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is beautifully transparent.

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DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE No. 254 FRANKLIN Street, opposite the square. Apply to WILLIAM ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 254 WALNUT Street. 10 14 3t*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1870.

Come to her End.

In a strange novel entitled "The Seven Sons of Mammon," George Augustus Sala devotes considerable space to describing the adventures of "Florence Armytage," his wicked heroine. Other feminine characters there are in his book, but "Florence Armytage" is his heroine-in-chief, and a very wicked heroine she is. She is a liar, thief, swindler, and forger, and it is intimated that she has even murdered. She dies in prison, to which she has been sentenced, at hard labor, for twenty years, and her career, as indicated by Mr. Sala's most inchoate and erratic volume, is strung as full of crimes and ignominies as a necklace is with beads. She is very beautiful withal, and wins the love of innumerable men, with none of whom she keeps faith, although the novelist does claim for her that the one virtue with which she links together her thousand crimes is personal chastity.

Perhaps none of us have ever met a "Florence Armytage." The category of our experience may not include any monstrosity at once so lovely and so detestable as Mr. Sala's all but impossible heroine is. But many of us may have met human beings, fair, feminine creatures, who made some approach to her in their union of wickedness and beauty, fairness of face with utter falseness of heart. More than one of us may sometimes have met a mature syren, whose charms were well preserved, and who at thirty-five united the dove-like innocence of seventeen (so far as appearance was to be trusted) to the serpentine wisdom of the devil himself. For the time being we have been quite entranced by the baleful witcheries of that reckless beauty, have believed all her self-glorifying lies, and have regarded her with a sort of intellectual strabismus which was wilfully at cross-purposes with itself.

Upon a perfect specimen of such womanhood as this an inquest was held to-day. In slang language, she was a first-class fraud—first-class not only with respect to her impostures, but also in regard to the extent of the means by which she accomplished them. New York has been her favorite field of operations for the past two and a half years. So well organized were her projects that the erraticism of the Princess Edith seems, when compared with them, like the contemptible caprice of a crazy creature rather than the well-reasoned-out duplicity of a woman of brains. The real name of the dead "confidence woman" it is hard to get at. She figured variously as Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Smith, and heaven only knows what aliases, besides these, she has adopted in her day. Her swindlings are too numerous to be specified in detail here. Her favorite fiction for working under consisted in giving out, in that plausible manner which is natural to some people, and which no amount of practice can of itself impart, that she was heir to enormous wealth, some of which she desired to invest in real estate. The number of real estate brokers whom she called upon is incredible, and the number of business-men and women whom she gulled by her genteel loquacity is not easily to be summed up. She was probably familiar with all the variations of swindling from that of the sneak-thief to that of the intriguing lobbyist. Her death was precipitated by the fact that her evil acts were suddenly blazoned in the newspapers, and a great deal, which she supposed known only to herself, was laid out naked to the view of the world. Last Sunday and Monday she became impressed with the fact that the detectives were on her track, and that she could not hope to much longer elude their vigilance. On Tuesday morning, therefore, a couple of hours after midnight, she took some subtle poison, in powder, and was found in the agonies of death by the keeper of the boarding-house where she was staying, in Grand street, Williamsburg. She deserves a little more than ordinary mention, because of her beauty, her plausibility, the wonderful art and adroitness with which her impositions were effected, and the insane industry with which, year after year, she toiled in carrying out the suggestions of an exceedingly depraved nature.

Superintendent Jourdan's Funeral.

About ten o'clock this morning portions of Broadway were impassable because of the funeral procession of the late Superintendent Jourdan, Chief of Police. The funeral services took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where solemn high mass was sung and where the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, D. D., V. G., the Rev. Dr. McSweeney, and the Rev. Father McGean officiated. The singing and the music at the services were beautiful. There were a treble quartette, a chorus of one hundred voices, an organ, and a full orchestra.

Superintendent Jourdan had been acting as Chief of Police for but a comparatively short time. The murder of Mr. Nathan, and the vain efforts that were made to find a clue to the assassin or assassins, had brought the Superintendent before the public more prominently than any other facts in his life had. Some time before that murder occurred, Jourdan had requested the Police Commissioners to accept his resignation. Those gentlemen refused to do so, and Jourdan remained in his position, working very hard and bringing all the conscience with which he was naturally endowed, and all the experience that was the result of an active life, to bear upon the duties of his calling. It is not too much to say that his excessive labor was the cause of his death. Like many other prominent men he made enemies, and those enemies said rough things of him during his life. It is pleasant to be able to say that their mouths are silent now, however, and that there is a oneness of belief in his having been a thorough worker and a conscientious officer.

Driving and Riding.

One of the noticeable features of the period is that we do not ride horseback a great deal, but that we do drive most elaborately, laboriously, and incessantly. We erect driving into a science and an art to the almost entire neglect of the saddle. And I presume what is true of New York in this respect is equally true of Philadelphia. The foible of the one fixes its exponent in Central Park, of the other in Fairmount. Road-wagons, dog-carts, and thorough breds, English drags, and *char-a-bancs*, landaus, spiked teams, and matched four-in-hands—these provide a basis for the inspiration of the day, so far as Young America is concerned. Go to Central Park when you will, you almost never see an equestrian there. In lieu of that delicious and healthy amusement we prefer vulgar liveries, flashing harnesses, and "ripping" six-in-hands. In the immediate neighborhood of New York we have at least four racing-parks which might be put to much greater service than they are. These four are Jerome, Prospect, Monmouth, and Saratoga. Perhaps one of these days, when the present driving mania has died out, equestrianism will suitably assert itself, and these four racing-parks enjoy their appropriate use.

ALI BABA.

BONAPARTE'S TREASON.

Remarkable Interview Between Napoleon and King William.

Under this heading *La Decentralisation*, of Lyons, publishes the following letter, the "extraordinary revelations" in which it declares to be authentic:—

The King commenced:—"In the events of to-day you have yourself to blame, for I submitted to war, and did not provoke it."

"Your Majesty is mistaken," replied Napoleon, "you provoked this war, not I." (The King made a movement of astonishment.) "Yes," continued the prisoner, "your Majesty brought about this war by the victory of Sadowa. France, already discontented about the Mexican expedition, looked upon the Prussian victories with displeasure and accused the Government of conducing towards them. It was at this moment that, recalling to the Count (Bismarck) the promise that he had made, I claimed an insignificant compensation for the purpose of soothing the susceptibilities of the country. This compensation was refused me. Later I was obliged, in order to afford France at least a moral satisfaction, to raise the Luxemburg question; but I was aware that my prestige was fading. The circular of Lavalette, which was the work of Rouher and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, excited instead of calming the nation. My power began to be challenged. The exhibition of 1867 pulled me through that year. In the beginning of 1868 I wrote a letter for the purpose of changing this contradictory spirit, which surprised even Rouher."

"You were wrong," replied the King, dryly.

"Pardon me, your Majesty," replied Napoleon; "this letter made me appear, in the eyes of the nation, a liberal sovereign—more liberal even than my ministers; but the excessive complaisance of the Chambers delayed the effect of my letter for a year, an effect which was besides greatly modified by the limited execution of the programme which was formulated in the said letter. Then Rochefort published his *Lanterne*, which struck a desperate blow at the principle of personal government, and the foolish persecution of this pamphlet by Rouher insured it a dangerous importance. The election of Rochefort for Paris evinced profound contempt for my authority. The elections of 1869 gave me a Corps Legislatif which was very docile, but which had pledged itself to constitutionalism. The fall of Rouher, the choice of the Forcade Cabinet, the amnesty which was indispensable, in order to get rid of a conspiracy which had been badly got up, all these were concessions which were incompatible with the true principles of my rule. * * *

"Why did you not propose peace after the battles of Woerth and Forbach?"

"Because France was not yet sufficiently cowed to forgive me for these defeats, and I should have had to abdicate in order to preserve my dynasty."

"And you will not abdicate?"

"Never," cried Napoleon with energy—then, after a moment, "unless the Emperor of Germany insists upon it."

The King smiled. "And yet," said he, "if MacMahon had retreated upon Paris, or waited for me at Chalons, things might have turned out otherwise."

"It was I who ordered MacMahon to try and release Bazaine."

"Yes," said the King, "if MacMahon had been able to advance by forced marches, and slip through our hands, then"—

"Unfortunately," interrupted Napoleon, in a low voice, "the transport of my baggage and my own movements delayed his march."

The King turned pale and retreated a step. A longish pause followed.

It was the Emperor who resumed:—"If I had permitted it the army of Sedan would have attempted to cut itself a passage during the night; it might perhaps have penetrated the German lines, broke the belt which surrounds Bazaine, and raised the siege of Strasburg."

The King shrugged his shoulders.

"I preferred," continued Napoleon, "to spare blood, and to cast myself on the generosity of my victorious brother."

"But," said the King, "how if a republican government is established, and insists on carrying on the war?"

"France without an army cannot resist long; she is not republican, and the sovereigns of Europe will understand that our common interests demand that I should remount the throne."

"France," said the King, as though speaking to himself, "will never accept a peace which forces her to abandon a portion of her provinces."

"No, France would not," said the Emperor, "but I would."

There was an instant of silence, then: "And you believe that you could preserve your position if you were again placed on the throne?"

"Let your Majesty furnish me with the means to prepare my return, treat me as a sovereign, permit me to dispose of my private fortune as I will during my stay in Germany, and take me back to Paris, and I swear that I will die upon the throne of a docile France, cured of all bellicose desires."

The King made a movement to terminate the interview, and pretended not to see the hand offered him by the Emperor. "*Au revoir*," he said, accompanying Napoleon for a couple of steps.

As soon as Napoleon had gone out, Bismarck entered. The King rushed to a window, which he opened hastily, and cried, parodying the last words of Goethe, "*Luft! Luft! Mehr Luft!*" (Air, air, more air.)

Then, taking the arm of the Count, "These Frenchmen really appear to have become degradingly mean!"

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

MAD'LLE NILSSON will appear for the second time in concert this evening at the Academy of Music. She will also appear to-morrow evening and on Thursday next. The sale of seats for the extra concert on Thursday is now progressing, and those who wish to secure places should attend to the matter at once, as they are going off with extreme rapidity.

AT THE CHESNUT the extravaganza of *Pluto; or, The Magic Lyre*, with other attractions, will be presented this evening by the Lingard troupe.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will have a farewell benefit this evening, when they will appear in a new Irish play entitled *Katy Darling; or, Put Yourself in Her Place*. The performance will conclude with the comedietta of *It Takes Two to Make a Quarrel*.

On Monday Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear as "Dr. Pangloss, LL.D. and A. S. S.," in the comedy of *The Heir-at-Law*, and as "Timothy Toodles."

AT THE ARCH this evening the drama of *Man and Wife* will be represented.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a choice selection of burnt-cork comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian eccentricities are announced for this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

"Pluto" at the Chesnut.

The extravaganza of *Pluto; or, The Magic Lyre*, now being performed at the Chesnut by the Lingard troupe, is a burlesque of the beautiful old story "Orpheus and Eurydice," and in its outlines of it is substantially the same as the *Orphee aux Enfers* of Offenbach, which was produced here by one of the French opera-bouffe troupes last season. As is to be expected in a piece of this class, one of the leading features is an excess of execrably bad puns over which it is scarcely possible to raise a laugh; but independently of this, there is some good lively fun in *Pluto; or, The Magic Lyre* that makes it a pleasant feature of the evening's entertainment. It is not too long, as are many of the burlesques that have wearied rather than amused the public; and with the amusing character sketches of Mr. Lingard, and a pleasant little comedy to commence the performance, it presents attractions that entitle it to the consideration of our amusement-loving public. Mr. Lingard and his wife and sister are all good in burlesque, and they fill their respective *roles* in a sufficiently agreeable manner, while the other characters are creditably sustained, so that the piece passes off with all due animation.

CITY ITEMS.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—*Newly fitted up, on first floor. Convenient for Ladies.*
LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT. *Call and examine.*
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

GOODS intended for exhibition at the Georgia State Fair, to be held at Atlanta, commencing on the 19th instant, and passengers going in charge of the same, will be taken at a liberal reduction from regular rates. The fair will continue eight days. For further information, apply at the office of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, No. 146 S. Third street.

"SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE."

THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON will smile when they read the report of the census-taker and his report of the amount of stock, color, shapes, and prices of the Great Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street. Read his report:—

STOCK.
Higher than the mountain's peak,
Deeper than the ocean's deep,
Stronger than the rock-bound coast,
More numerous than the Philistine host.

COLORS.
Colors of every tint and hue,
Purer than the azure blue,
Indelible as time and space,
The hottest sun can't them efface.

SIZES.
We'll fit the lad from three to ten.
And all between that age and men;
They fit the crooked, fat, and lean,
And all the shapes that come between.

PRICES.
Cheaper than the common trash,
Better than the habberdash
That is sold around the town
By Tom, and Dick, and Jack, and Brown.

A CROSS HUSBAND.—Mrs. Smith—The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite—declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to death.

Lady Friend—Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you. I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA.—Yesterday there sailed from this port for New York the most elegantly fitted vessel in the country. We refer to the new and commodious side-wheel steamship Georgia, built for and owned by Messrs. William P. Clyde & Co., and destined for their New York and Charleston line. In this vessel the Messrs. Clyde have anticipated the wants of the travelling public.

The interior decorations, bedding, etc., are from the hands of our new and enterprising firm of Albertson & Co., Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, and surpass anything we have yet seen in ship furnishing.

FROM ALEX. N. DOUGHERTY, M. D., late one of the Medical Directors U. S. A., Newark, N. J.—"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as SOZODONT, I have for some time past permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Creams, Custards, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

MARRIED.

NORRIS—HARRISON.—On Thursday, October 13, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., THADDEUS NORRIS, Jr., to MARIE OLGA, daughter of Joseph Harrison, Jr., all of this city.

STAVERS—BOYD.—On the 13th inst., at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. T. F. Davies, W. A. STAVERS and JOSEPHINE J., daughter of the late George Boyd, both of this city.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
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ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 2 tfrp

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
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SELLING OFF.
GEORGE GAY & CO.,
Being desirous of closing out the entire stock in the old Store, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, will offer the same at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction and insure sales.
Below we quote prices of a few leading staple articles. Fancy Goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	$21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
White Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces	9 50
White Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces	3 50
White Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 46 pieces	4 00
White Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles)	65
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9¾ inch, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	60
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Show Room Open till 9 o'clock at Night.
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BUY YOUR FURNITURE
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GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
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LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. (1s 5 wfm3arp

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LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.
CASH ASSETS, $13,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME, $7,000,000.
NEW BUSINESS, 1869, $51,021,141.
PURELY MUTUAL.
Dividends paid at the end of the first year, and each succeeding year.
The Society Issues Tontine Dividend Policies,
As investments, which bid fair to produce three to four times the amount of Dividends ever paid by any other Life Insurance Company whatsoever.
The standing of the Society is approved by thirty-six different States of the Union, and occupies the highest position in every respect, in every one of them, North and South, as an equitable, liberal, well-managed and thoroughly reliable institution. This is proved by the facts that its Annual Cash Income has increased in three years over FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, and its Cash Assets, in the same time, over TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
The Society is limited in its investments, by its own Charter, to the most reliable securities only: to loans on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate worth at least double the amount loaned thereon (it has loaned on this class of securities alone some Seven Million Dollars); to United States, State, City, and Town Bonds, and Real Estate, in which securities the remainder of its large fund is chiefly held.
WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President. HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
Gentlemen of character desirous of forming a connection with the Society, as Agents, are invited to communicate with
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CROS DE LONDRES, all the New Shades.
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EVENING SILKS, in all Grades and Colors
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The largest and most complete stock of BLACK SILKS ever offered to our customers.
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During the war panic abroad, and will be sold at a
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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—One of the most notable and praiseworthy features of the curriculum of Lafayette College is the attention which is given to the philological study of the English language. The reputation of the college in this particular is owing in a great measure to Professor Francis A. March, a philologist of great learning and ability, who in his specialty as a student of the English language and its literature has a reputation of the highest character, both in this country and in Europe. We noticed with great pleasure a few months ago Professor March's "Anglo-Saxon Grammar," and we are gratified to receive from Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger a supplement to that work in the shape of "An Anglo-Saxon Reader," which has just been issued from the press of Harper & Brothers. Admitting all that can be justly said in favor of the classics, we sincerely believe that there is as much mental discipline and elements of high culture in the philological study of our own language and literature as there is in Greek and Latin, and it is not creditable that our colleges and universities have adhered with such bigoted pertinacity to monkish traditions in devoting most of their attention to the dead languages. The example that has been set by Lafayette College in this respect is one that deserves to be more extensively followed than it has been, and the "Anglo-Saxon Grammar" and "Reader" of Professor March are works that well deserve to be introduced as text-books into all our colleges and high schools. The "Anglo-Saxon Reader" is made up of representative passages from Anglo-Saxon authors, and are so arranged as to exhibit all the characteristics of the language and its progressive formation. A brief grammar is appended for the benefit of less advanced students who may hesitate about attacking the larger and more elaborate work on that subject, and the various extracts are illustrated by such philological notes as are necessary for the assistance of the student. The book is made complete by a full vocabulary. We cordially recommend this "Anglo-Saxon Reader," as well as Professor March's "Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language," not only to teachers but to all who are at all interested in the study of the English language.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us "The Heir Expectant" and "Estelle Russell," a couple of interesting novels of English society, which have just been published by Harper & Brothers.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Companions of my Solitude," by Arthur Helps. Published by Roberts Brothers. Mr. Helps is an essayist of a peculiar kind, who has many admirers, but about whose writings the majority of readers will not be able to get up much enthusiasm. We find them, despite numerous fine thoughts and passages that attract attention, much more wearisome than edifying, and "The Companions of my Solitude," which, as the American is reprinted from the seventh London edition, must have found many appreciative readers, is to our taste not more entertaining than the previous performances of the same pen. Mr. Ruskin has set forth the dogma that "appreciation of Helps was the true test of culture," but at the risk of falling under the ban of the infallible high priest of literary and artistic criticism, we are obliged of necessity to confess that we are of the unelect who do not appreciate Helps, but on the contrary find him an inexpressibly dull writer, whose dullness is not compensated for by sufficiently high qualities in other particulars to make a study of his works either pleasant or profitable.

—From McKinney & Martin, No. 1308 Chesnut street, we have received "Almost a Priest," by Mrs. Julia McNair Wright. We noticed this book a few days ago, and can only repeat the opinion then expressed, that it is a coarse and bigoted attack upon the Catholic Church that is utterly unworthy of the notice of intelligent readers, and that it is calculated to do far more harm by keeping alive the fires of religious prejudice than it is to do good by the expose of the crooked ways of the Catholic priesthood it professes to make.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us Part No. 10 of "The Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," by Dr. J. Thomas, which brings the work down to the title "Thomas Corwin."

—Turner & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

—The latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun* have been sent us by the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street.

WHAT PEOPLE READ.

An examination of the records of either of our great circulating libraries reveals some singular facts regarding the relative esteem in which authors are held by the average reader. A glance over that kept at the Mercantile Library in Brooklyn, for the year 1869, and a few figures respecting this year's work, show that at present sixty-eight per cent. of the demand of Brooklyn readers is for works of fiction, the ratio being somewhat less than at the Boston Public Library.

In considering this point, it must be remembered that novels are usually easily read, and novel readers have great appetites—works of fiction circulate rapidly. This library is also yet without a complete catalogue, except of fiction. A great many solid works are referred to without being taken from the building, while some persons buy books of permanent value, but borrow the ephemeral. Juveniles appear prominently among those circulated, and some boys, perhaps some girls also, read two or three books in a day. Thus a minority of the members might call for all the fiction even at sixty-eight per cent.

Among the juveniles, Oliver Optic's books lead off, a stock of eighty-eight volumes (including duplicates) having been drawn from two thousand and forty-one times in 1869. Not strictly juveniles, though classed as such, are Miss Alcott's "Little Women" and "Old-fashioned Girl," which are favorites. Last year the first volume of "Little Women" was in use three hundred and sixty-three times, the second volume two hundred and ninety-four times. This year shows an increased demand, the first volume having been out four hundred and twenty-three times, and the second volume four hundred and forty-nine times. Such is far from being usually the case, for above all things the average reader desires a new book. Thus the "Old-fashioned Girl" has been out five hundred and twenty-five times during the few months which have passed since its publication.

"Aurora Floyd," which was once very popular, was read only sixteen times in 1869, while "Dead-Sea Fruit" was read forty-four times. But Miss Braddon has greatly declined in favor. Of her compeer, Mrs. Wood, the same may be said. The author of "St. Elmo" always finds many readers, thanks to the war of the dictionaries which has resulted to so wide a distribution of those useful works of reference. Miss Muhlbach has, of course, been hugely popular, though the number of her readers is now decreasing; her various works were called for one thousand one hundred and eighty-one times in 1869. Of Mrs. Craik's works, "John Halifax" was in use seventy-four times, while the "Woman's Kingdom" was read two hundred and thirty-five times, having been in circulation only a part of the year.

Beckford found only six persons to accompany "Vathek" to the Hall of Eblis, while one thousand and sixty-four were interested in knowing "How he Won Her" and what became of "The Missing Bride" and "The Lost Heiress," and all the other unfortunates conjured into being by Mrs. Southworth's pen. "Ruby's Husband" was last year a public favorite, and Mrs. Stowe's "Old Town Folks" stood third or fourth on the list. Mrs. Whitney is gaining increased attention, most of all in her latest books. "Hitherto" has been read two hundred and sixty times this year, "Faith Gartney's Girlhood" fifty-six times. "Dallas Galbraith" was much in request last year, and continues to be read this year, though by a smaller number. For 1870, "Vashti" is the popular American novel. The English one is certainly "Lothair," though "Man and Wife," which has not been out many weeks, has been read one hundred times. The "Schonberg-Cotta Family" found but seven readers in 1869. Auerbach was well received; more readers began "Villa Eden" than "On the Heights," but fewer reached the second volume. The books of E. Marlitt (Miss E. John) have met with still greater favor.

Of the standard works the "Arabian Nights" had attractions for only twenty-eight persons; "Munchausen" for only thirty-one (but he has been superseded); "Jane Eyre" held her own; the Dickens favorite was "David Copperfield," with "Nicholas Nickleby" next, and "Dombey and Son" following; Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" contested the field with the books of a day; "Adam Bede" led George Eliot's list, with "Romola" only a step behind; the "Reveries of a Bachelor" were wanted by eleven readers; "Hyperion" and "Kavanagh" respectively by eight and seven.

Of graver works:—Motley was the favorite historian last year, but is now closely followed if not overtaken by Froude; Taine, among travellers and descriptive writers, has had a fair share of attention, though not nearly so much as W. H. H. Murray; Ruskin and Mrs. Jameson are the authorities on matters of art; in biography, Harriet Martineau was the leader in 1869, with Mrs. Strickland and Crabbe Robinson following; Muller's "Chips from a German Workshop" were picked up by fifty-six persons.

It is seen that the average reader likes a novel, and that he, particularly she, likes a novel fresh from the press. It should also be noted that the average reader does not always care to exercise his own judgment, but likes to be told what is a good book, and when told will usually take it with great docility, provided the book looks interesting.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

BERLIN.

War News from German Sources—The Feeling Among the People.

Correspondence London Times.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Count Bismarck's circular notes on the terms of peace have awakened a loud echo of applause in the press of the country. The praise bestowed upon the distinguished author is the more genuine, inasmuch as the arguments preferred by him in diplomatic phraseology are the same which, in a less polished style, have filled our papers for the last four weeks.

What delights people most is Count Bismark's approving their notion that, whatever conditions may be accorded her, France will remain hostile to a country which has been guilty of defeating her. It seems strange that any one should be gratified at having his apprehensions confirmed, and yet is so in this instance. I dare say you imagine why. It is not the unpleasant anticipation of a future war, but a certain conclusion drawn from it, that pleases people. If France is sure to attack Germany as soon as she can, Germany has no interest in granting her lenient terms now, but, on the contrary, must render herself as strong and her adversary as weak as circumstances will permit.

This is the view avowed by the leading politicians of the country. The whole press has followed in their wake; Professor von Sybel, the historiographer of the French Revolution, Heinrich von Treitschke, the best pen of the Liberal party, and others of the same rank and standing have written categorically on this head, and so it is only natural that the million should join in chorus. Considering that in a French war the life and property of almost every man in this country are imperilled, it is, after all, no wonder that people, in their wish to prevent a recurrence of the danger, should easily adopt an opinion which justifies their taking every precaution at the expense of a temporarily defeated but none the less formidable enemy.

Count Bismarck's sanctioning their convictions by his personal assent, and embodying them in an official document, has therefore created no little delight. However numerous indications may have been vouchsafed of late that the King and the allied Governments looked upon the question of terms in the same way as the masses, the above circulars convey the first authentic information upon the subject. After this people think that they have a right to expect that the bases for negotiation thus officially announced will not be again abandoned. The only exception to this, as I observed yesterday, are the Republicans and Socialists in the northern half of the country. Rejecting annexation on principle, these are equally averse from the recovery of Alsace as they were from the acquisition of Hanover and Hesse.

But their voice will have even less weight now than then. In 1866 their censures were seconded by the Southern Republicans, aghast at the prospect of monarchical Prussia getting an addition of strength; in 1870 the Southern Republicans vote with the rest of their more immediate countrymen, who believe the Vosges will act as a natural rampart against France, and afford them the protection which they, in their geographical situation, even more urgently require than the North.

Death on the battle-field has lately been the lot of some well-known and distinguished officers. Colonel Count Finckenstein, the same who carried General Moltke's famous order to the Crown Prince the night before the battle of Sadowa, has died of his wounds. Princess Salm, who laments the death of her gallant husband, a few days ago conveyed also the body of her nephew, Lieutenant Prince Salm, to the hereditary estate of the family, near Wesel. Captain von Berlepsch, a direct descendant of the renowned knight of the same name who captured Luther and conveyed him to the Wartburg, there to shield him from the intrigues of his enemies, is among the victims of Sedan. He was a highly accomplished author on miscellaneous topics and a promising officer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence on Chesnut street, west of Broad. Four-story brick main and three-story double back building. Eight chambers, saloon parlor, sitting-room, library, verandah, dining-room, two kitchens, bath-rooms, water closets, etc., two heaters, etc. In good order and repair. Lot 22 by 235 feet to Sansom street. Possession with deed.

ROBERT GRAFFEN & SON,
10 5 wfm7t No. 537 PINE Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note,

S. C. BUNTING, Jr.,
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MUST BE SOLD—No. 240 SOUTH EIGHTH Street, modern four-story DWELLING, with large back buildings, suitable for business or residence. Only $4000 cash required. Apply on the premises. 10 13 5t

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TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS

BY THE

American Sunday-School Union.

LITTLE MAY'S LEGACY and THE STORY OF A Basket. Illustrated. 18mo, 45 cts.

THE CHILDREN OF LONG AGO. By the author of "Words for Women," etc. etc. 18mo, 12 engravings, 65 cents.

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Just published by the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
10 5 wfm6t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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5 12fmw6

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT

No. 16 North SIXTH Street.

STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.

9 16 fmw2mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.

Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.

Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

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Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,681
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 34

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,121,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,588
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,681

DIRECTORS.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870,	$810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

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5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870.
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:25, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:—

General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 50 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ¼ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 50c stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ¼ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ¼ to 5 pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.
10 13 12t

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 112 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. L. LAUDENBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. E. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEmy, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be reopened September 8th.

8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (By Water).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

COAL.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.
FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $7 75; Stove, $8 00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $7 00, Stove, $7 00; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 618 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, administrator of the estate of Alexander Armstrong, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, October 18, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 5 wfm5t SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FO

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

Twenty-one Years of Unconsciousness, with but Slight Intervals—A Case Unparalleled in the History of Science.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 10th inst. tells the following remarkable story:—

The St. Louis Medical Society on Saturday night appointed a committee, composed of Dr. Gill, Dr. Edgar, Dr. Johnston, Dr. McPheeters, and Dr. Rumbold, to make inquiries respecting the case of Susan C. Godsey, who has attained no small celebrity as "The Sleeping Beauty," having been, as is alleged, some twenty-one years in a state of unconsciousness, with the exception of intervals of a few minutes daily. She was brought to this city last week, and is staying, or rather sleeping, at the house of Mrs. Davis, on Walnut street, between Fifth and Sixth. The fact that the Medical Society has thought it worth while to examine into the case removes the suspicion of anything like humbug, and so it becomes really a subject for a very interesting inquiry.

The committee called about 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday at the house mentioned, and soon after their arrival the girl awoke to consciousness for a few minutes, and then fell back into her state of insensibility and sleep. The physicians found that her pulse beat at about 108 or 109 per minute, and her temperature was from 93 to 97. Inquiries were made as to her diet, her conversation, and her past history. After making their observations and taking a few notes the committee retired. Another visit was made at three o'clock in the afternoon, and another at ten in the evening. The case was stated to be one which had never been paralleled in their experience. The report which they will make next Saturday will no doubt be interesting. The following particulars were ascertained of the girl's history:—

Susan C. Godsey, the subject of the inquiry, is twenty-nine years of age, and was born seven miles west of Trenton, Gibson county, Tennessee, where her parents kept a small farm. Her family removed to Obion county, where she was a sprightly, healthy little girl, and she went with them. After this she was occasionally taken ill with chills and fever, but was partially relieved by the use of quinine. On the first of August, 1849, when she was nearly eight years of age, she fell into a torpid, insensible, benumbed condition, in which, as it is veraciously stated, she has remained during the last twenty-one years, varied only by a very singular and unparalleled series of phenomena, which goes on with the accuracy of clock work. Every morning, precisely at the first dawning of light, she is found awake. This state of wakefulness, however, does not ordinarily last for more than from four to eight minutes. Very rarely it has been ten minutes. During its continuance she eats and drinks and talks. After having been awake for the time stated, the patient is then seized with a kind of convulsion, her head moves from one side of the pillow to the other, in what is called a "lateral motion." These motions are very rapid, and appear entirely uncontrollable. She then bends forward her head, and a kind of hiccupping is heard in her throat, and she finally relapses into her former torpid condition; her eyes are closed, her lips are firmly compressed, and no motion is visible except a constant agitation of the hands, which move about perpetually. This process is repeated every time she wakes, and also at intervals when asleep. Among the curious facts mentioned in connection with this case is that of the numerical regularity of the symptoms which precede the awakening. In a few minutes after she is seized with the convulsions and the lateral motion as described, she has twelve hiccups, then adding one each time until she has sixteen. This usually takes half an hour. The order of number is then reversed. After having had a convulsion, followed by sixteen hiccups, the number is gradually lessened until sixteen is reached, and then she awakes. From six to twelve in the morning she wakes once every hour. In the afternoon, however, she sleeps until 3 o'clock and then at sundown. During the night she awakes at 9 and at 11 o'clock. The next time is three in the morning.

It will thus be seen that this lady, who is the subject of some strange nervous derangement, is going through a series of convulsions, in the midst of which she wakes at regular hours, and after a peculiar sound has been emitted. When asleep she is alike insensible to the effects of both sound and pain.

During the last five or six years Miss Godsey has been subject to neuralgic pains in the head and spine, and in almost constant pain when awake to feel it. Her mind is perfectly rational while she is awake, and she readily distinguishes her mother and the friends who attend on her. Of course she has had no opportunity of enlarging her ideas, and her mind is in almost the same state with regard to knowledge as when she was eight years of age. She is unable to stand or walk, but can speak in a low tone of voice.

She says she is never sleepy, and never hungry. Small portions of well-cooked food are supplied to her daily, but she seldom shows a preference as to what she eats. She drinks tea and coffee sometimes, and very frequently asks for water. She breathes in a very low and subdued manner. Personally she has very frank, intelligent features, black hair, small mouth, and dark complexion. She has for years been attended by Dr. Glover and Dr. Phea. This is the first time she has been so far away from home, having been brought for the purpose of undergoing a medical inspection. The patient has been examined by numerous eminent physicians, and her symptoms are considered to be the result of an abnormal condition of the nervous system, unparalleled in the history of medical science.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR.—A letter from Berlin says:—Victory followed victory, and the success of the Prussian arms became an evident fact of the most doubting, but the tide of travel did not resume its course. Nobody has felt like making pleasure trips when every mail might bring news of the death of a dear relative upon the battle-field, and those who have no friends in the army still feel a too lively interest in the progress of events to indulge in the wild gaieties of the sea or mountain side. John, the next door neighbor of your correspondent, is a restless mortal, who has fretted and fumed in the generally disturbed condition of the universities and schools of science. About twelve hundred of the students from the Berlin University had either been drawn into the army or had joined the volunteer corps, and nearly every one of the students of science were in the field. John and I had planned a campaign of country excursions during the summer vacation, through which we proposed to treat two genuine Americans to a little closer insight into the real life of this German *Volk*. But no live man with the slightest interest in the progress of events could leave Berlin during these exciting days of August when the news of the declaration of war, the battles of Weissenburg, Woerth, Saarbrucken and Metz kept the city in fever heat.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—The story of an old French officer, coming to redeem a relic of his martial days, is thus told by a correspondent writing from Vaux:—

We had just finished dinner, and were smoking the post-prandial cigar, when an orderly came in to say that a Frenchman desired to speak with the commandant of Vaux. "Monsieur le Commandant," said he, "and Messieurs les officiers, I beg of you to be seated; and if Monsieur le Colonel will grant me a few moments, I will not detain him long." A chair was immediately handed him, when he continued: "Monsieur le Colonel, I am, as you perceive, an old soldier of France, although I am sorry to say that my years and my hard service compelled me long since to relinquish my profession and to retire to this peaceful village of Lorraine, not too far off for me to hear the *reveille* and retreat borne to me morning and evening from Metz, and reminding me of days gone by. My poor country is in your hands. I am too much of a soldier not to respect orders. I had the proclamation brought to me that the inhabitants of Vaux should at once bring all their arms to the guard-house. Mine consisted of a fowling-piece and a dagger. It is on the subject of this dagger that I now come to disturb you. Gentlemen, you all know how an old soldier prizes the relics of bygone glory, or the presents of some dear comrade who has fought and died by his side. I come to claim your forbearance and your kindness in such a cause. That dagger was given to my father by the Emperor Napoleon I on the bloody field of Austerlitz. I have worn it at my side in many a hard-fought action, and now I seem to miss my old comrade from the nail where he used to hang, and I come to beg you to give the old soldier back a memento that to you is useless, but that serves to remind him of comrades dead and gone, of hard-fought fields, and lonely bivouacs. If I have asked too much, excuse the trouble I have given you in listening to my story; but if it is possible for you to grant my request, accept the thanks of an old soldier who, like you all, has fought and bled for his country." I need hardly add what was the sequel. An orderly was immediately despatched for the much-prized dagger; the old French gentleman smoked a cigar and drank a glass of wine; and when his much-prized weapon was returned to him by the Colonel, a tear glittered in his eye, as he drew up his tall figure at the door, and with a "Dieu vous benisse, Messieurs!" he bowed and left us.

FINANCIAL.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. D. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 2 26§

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD COUPONS

OF THE

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.

Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9§ PHILADELPHIA

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4§ PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5§ PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

Due October 1,

Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

9 23 to15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

203 203

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date on eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots; depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and reliefs thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 13 6tt

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 6 21 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Afternoon,
October 15, at 4 o'clock, superior Dutch Flower Roots. 10 14 2t

Sale No. 635 N. Tenth street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRROR, CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
October 17, at 10 o'clock by catalogue, the superior mahogany furniture, bedding, cooking utensils, etc. 10 14 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
October 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—
WALNUT STREET, No. 1418—Elegant Residence.
FIFTH (North), No. 954—Modern Residence.
SEVENTEENTH (North), No. 1416—Modern Residence.
PINE, No. 1812—Modern Residence.
TENTH (North), No. 1942—Modern Dwelling.
LOCUST AND TWENTY-THIRD, N. W. corner—Large and Valuable Lot.
PINE, No. 2207—Desirable Dwelling.
ELLSWORTH, No. 1510—Store and Dwelling.
VINE, No. 1719—Desirable Dwelling.
AMERICAN AND YORK, N. E. corner—Coal-yard, Dwellings, etc.
SIXTH (North), No. 506—Modern Residence.
SEVENTEENTH AND AFTON, N. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
TWENTY-THIRD (North), No. 820—Modern Dwelling.
FRANKLIN, No. 965—Modern Residence.
CHRISTIAN, No. 711—Genteel Dwelling.
NEW, No. 331—Modern Dwelling.
SOUTH, No. 1028—Large and Valuable Lot.
MOUNT VERNON, No. 2208—Modern Residence.
MERVINE, Nos. 1807 and 1825—Two Modern Dwellings.
CAMAC, No. 1846—Modern Dwelling.
TENTH (South), No. 705—Modern Residence.
TWENTIETH (South), No. 769—Modern Residence.
CASS, Nos. 1206, 1208, and 1223—Genteel Dwellings.
GREEN, No. 1804—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH AND BROWN, S. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.
THIRTY-FOURTH (South), No. 126—Modern Residence.
BARSOM, No. 3404—Brown-stone Residence.
FILBERT, No. 929—Five brick Dwellings.
SPRUCE, No. 116—Tavern and Dwelling.
CHRISTIAN, Nos. 2118, 2120, and 2122—Modern Dwellings.
GROUND-RENT—$48 a year.
STOCKS.
2 bonds $500 each, Somerset county, Md.
1 share Arch Street Theatre.
400 shares New Creek Coal Co.
86 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.
8 shares Continental Hotel Co.
10 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
1 share Surf House Association of Atlantic City.
1 share Camden and Atlantic Land Co.
27 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
20 shares Southern Transportation Co.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
26 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.
8 shares Western National Bank.
$200 bond Union League, 6 per cent.
20 shares Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 10 14 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
Also,
1100 feet undressed and French morocco. 10 12 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, (10 14 5t
Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas &, Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale at the Auction Room, No. 704 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine French Plate Mirrors, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Fine Velvet, Medallion Brussels, and other Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Etc.
On Monday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of Superior Household Furniture and other goods. 10 14 2t

Peremptory Sale at the Auction Rooms.
FINE DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, SINGLE-BARRELLED GUNS, RIFLES, MUSKETS, ETC.
On Monday,
Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the auction-rooms, 3 fine double-barrelled guns, with implements and cases; superior double and single guns, rifles, muskets, etc. 10 14 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.
AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.
St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.
Cash advanced on Consignments.
Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.
We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo. G. A. ENO,
No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
8 12fmw2m General Agent.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 11 1 fmwsm

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, NO. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The Vote for the City and County Offices, Congressmen, and the Legislature.

The following table comprises the official vote of the candidates for the above offices cast on Tuesday last. It is complete for all the offices, except for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Receiver of Taxes, Register of Wills, Congress, Eleventh Legislative district, and site for public buildings. These are deficient of the Sixteenth ward vote, the return judge of that ward failing to produce the returns rendered necessary by law to the Board of Return Judges.

For Judge of District Court—
James Lynd, Rep. 48,398
William S. Price, Dem. 47,239

Aggregate, 95,637. Rep. majority 1,159

For Judges of Common Pleas—
Edward M. Paxson, Rep. 51,819
Thomas K. Finletter, Rep. 49,556
Henry M. Dechert, Dem. 45,777
Frederick Heyer, Dem. 43,225

Paxson over Heyer. 8,594
Finletter over Dechert. 5,779

Aggregate, 95,045 and 93,333.

For Sheriff—
William R. Leeds, Rep. 51,668
Frederick R. Gerker, Dem. 44,769

Aggregate, 96,437. Rep. majority 6,899

For Receiver of Taxes—
Robert H. Beatty, Rep. 50,780
Timothy A. Sloan, Dem. 42,783

Aggregate, 93 563. Rep. majority 7,997

For City Commissioner—
James Bain, Rep. 52,144
Robert McBride, Dem. 44,611

Aggregate, 96,745. Rep. majority 7,543

For Register of Wills—
William N. Bunn, Rep. 47,828
Anthony A. Laws, Dem. 43,479

Aggregate, 96,745. Rep. majority 4,349

For Clerk of Orphans' Court—
Robert Tittermary, Rep. 51,456
Joseph Megary, Dem. 44,327

Aggregate, 95,783. Rep. majority 7,129

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.	Maj.
1.	Huckel.... 6,705	Randall..... 10,853	4,148D
2.	O'Neill....10,134	Creely, Ind. R....11,060	926R
3.	†Myers.... 9,778	Moffet..... 8,453	1,325R
4.	Kelley....14,324	Thomas, Ind. R....11,622	2,702R
5.	*Harmer.. 5,070	Reading..... 4,622	448R

*City vote. †Exclusive of vote of Sixteenth ward.

FOR SENATOR.

Benjamin Thomas, Rep. 8,954
David A. Nagle, Dem. 9,793

Aggregate, 18,747. Democratic maj. 839

REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	Republican.	Dist.	Democrat.
1.	S. R. Thompson, R.	10.	J. L. Reyburn, R.
2.	George McGowan, D.	11.	S. M. Hager, R.
3.	Samuel Josephs, D.	12.	John Lamon, R.
4.	William Elliott, R.	13.	John Dumbell, R.
5.	William Duffy, R.	14.	John Cloud, R.
6.	J. P. Mooney, D.	15.	A. Albright, R.
7.	R. Johnson, R.	16.	W. F. Smith, R.
8.	W. L. Marshall, R.	17.	J. A. Campbell, R.
9.	G. A. Quigley, D.	18.	James Miller, R.

*Vote of Sixteenth ward not included.

Site of Public Buildings—
Penn Squares. 51,625
Washington Square. 32,825

Aggregate, 84,450; Majority. 18,800

SERENADE TO HON. JOHN V. CREELY.—The friends of Hon. John V. Creely, the member elect from the Second Congressional District, were jubilant last night over the success which had attended their efforts in behalf of their favorite. Two serenades were tendered him during the evening, one at 12 o'clock and another about an hour later. About 11½ o'clock McClurg's Band, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens, proceeded to Mr. Creely's residence, at Fifteenth and Lombard streets, and, after performing a number of selections, took up the line of march for the quarters of the Keystone Battery, at Sixteenth and Filbert streets. On the arrival of the band the quarters of the Battery were at once thrown open, and a meeting organized, of which John L. Hill, Esq., was chosen Chairman. After a few remarks from Mr. Hill, William Elliott, Esq., was called upon. Mr. Elliott in opening took occasion to say that the election of Mr. Creely was a triumph of the people, and he was sure that the Republicans of the Second district would never have occasion to be sorry for the selection they had made. At the conclusion of his remarks the speaker introduced Mr. Creely, whose appearance was greeted with applause. After this had subsided Mr. Creely came forward and in a few remarks thanked his friends for their fidelity to him during the late canvass.

It was a pleasure, he said, for him to see them on this occasion, although he hoped that they would not expect a speech. The work and excitement which he had undergone were so oppressive that now, since it was over, he felt more like resting than anything else. He were a radical Republican, always had been, and always expected to be; he could look to no man or set of men for his present success; he owed it to no party, and he had made no promises or pledges. His friends had stood manfully by him in all the trying situations in which he had been placed during the canvass; and he thanked them for their generous aid from the bottom of his heart, and he would assure them that their confidence had not been misplaced. In concluding he again thanked his friends, and through them the people of the Second district, for their aid and support, and retired amid tremendous applause.

THE SHOOTING YESTERDAY—THE CONDITION OF NOLEN, THE WOUNDED MAN.—The onslaught made yesterday by Democratic roughs on the Board of Return Judges created more excitement than has been known in this city for some time. The news spread rapidly and attracted to the State House pavement an immense concourse of people, who remained there until night had set in discussing the matter. By an arrangement made with Detective Franklin, who, in the absence of the Mayor and Chief Mulholland, was in command of the Police Department, the judges had one by one left the building by means of the rear door, and it was not known until an hour had elapsed that the adjournment had taken place.

John C. Nolen, the man who was shot by Return Judge Crawford, after being removed from the court-room, was taken to his residence, No. 925 Buttonwood street, where he lay in a precarious condition until 11 o'clock last night, when the hemorrhage which had ensued was checked. His physician then pronounced him out of danger, unless secondary hemorrhage should take place. While lying in his doubtful condition Alderman McJolgan was summoned and took the following dying declaration:—

I, John C. Nolen, do solemnly and sincerely make this my dying declaration:—That I was shot with a pistol in the hands of Alexander Crawford; and I further declare that this murder was committed at the instigation of and by the agency of William B. Mann, late District Attorney: this act being done while I was upon the floor of the court room, on Chesnut street, above Fifth.

JOHN NOLEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 13th day of October, A. D. 1870. J. McCOLGAN, Alderman.

The wounded man this morning is in still the same condition as last night when the hemorrhage ceased.

Crawford, the return judge, after having finished his labors as such, was taken to the Central Station where he was given a hearing before Alderman Kerr, who committed him to await the injuries of Nolan. Lyman, the doorkeeper, was also held to answer the offense of carrying concealed deadly weapons. The Democratic roughs have not as yet been arrested.

The pistol used by Crawford was one which he had a few moments prior token from the hands of John Ahern, while the latter was wedged between the doors.

RESIGNATION OF A WORTHY OFFICER.—On Monday last Captain J. Ross Clark, of Company D, Grey Reserves, tendered his resignation to headquarters. This gentleman has for ten years past held the position which he has just resigned, and in his departure the command loses an able and efficient officer. His letter to his company is as follows:—

ARMORY D COMPANY, GREY RESERVES, No. 1420 LARDNER STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1870.—To the Officers and Members of D Company—Gentlemen:—I send herewith a copy of my resignation as commanding officer of D Company, forwarded this day to regimental headquarters.

After nearly ten years of constant service in the organization, I feel that the time has come when I may with propriety retire from the duties and responsibilities of the honorable position you have so long confided to me.

I need not say to you who know me so well that the severance of the long and familiar intercourse has caused me many regrets, or assure you that the unbroken confidence, constant courtesy, and invariable kindness manifested towards me by all have made it a difficult step for me. It has been taken, however, only after a careful consideration of all the circumstances attending it, and I may justly claim your indulgence, if after so long a service I seek some respite from the active duties and obligations involved in the position.

The standing of D Company has ever been an honorable one, second to none in drill, discipline, and social position; and common sacrifices for the common good have made it dear to us all. As its commanding officer I feel proud of our reputation and success, and when no longer its head my fondest memories will always linger about its past, and my warmest sympathies centre in its future.

Grateful for the esteem you have so constantly honored me with, I am, gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

J. ROSS CLARK.

MR. HENRY G. THUNDER has removed his residence to No. 1025 Pine street, where he has opened his musical academy, and is prepared to give, with increased facilities, his class and private lessons on the piano and organ, and in singing and harmony.

FOX'S POLICE.

A Sergeant and Two Patrolmen Charged with Murderous Assault and Larceny.

Sergeant Whalen and Policemen Michael Hamilton and Thomas Hawkins, of the Second district, were arraigned before Alderman R. R. Smith this morning, charged on the oath of Jacob Ellinger with assault and battery with intent to kill, and with the larceny of $174. The crime, it is alleged, was committed on the night of the 11th of October. The prosecution was represented by Major Pratt, and Mr. Heverin appeared for the defendants. The testimony elicited in the matter was as follows:—

Jacob Ellenger sworn—I reside at No. 807 South Front street; on the night of Tuesday, shortly before 12 o'clock, I was in my own house, with my two brothers and my wife and some friends; I was sitting in the dining-room talking with my wife when I heard a noise in the bar-room; as I went into the bar-room I saw three officers taking my brother James, bare-footed, out of the door; I entered the bar, when Officer Hamilton caught hold of me and presented a revolver; I asked him what this was for, whereupon he struck me nine times on the face and head with the revolver; Hawkins then took hold of me, while Hamilton beat me over the head with a blackjack, and the blood streamed down my face; other officers then came in; I was struck at least twenty-five times with the blackjack; the doctor told me there were nine distinct marks on my head; all the police officers were drunk; I demanded to see the authority by which I was arrested, but no documents were shown me; I was then taken to the Second district station-house; as I was going down the stairs to the cell, Officer Hamilton held back and kicked me in the side; as I landed at the bottom of the stairs Sergeant Whalen kicked me three or four times; I passed to one end of the room, and said, "For God's sake don't kill me!" Officer Whalen passed around the pier leading into the cells, and then I was placed in front of the Alderman's desk; Officer Hamilton then searched me; he pulled out a penknife and piece of tobacco; he laid them on the desk; then Sergeant Whalen said, "Snatch the vest off the ——;" the vest was hanging to me, and in one pocket was a memorandum and a pocket-book, containing $174; Whalen took the vest from me and quietly slipped around the pier; I knew the pocket-book was in my vest, for I felt it while going down stairs; I have not seen the pocket-book or money since; the officers denied that I had a vest on at the time; yesterday I went to the station house and demanded my money; they said they had none, but called my attention to a vest lying in one end of the hall; (vest shown); this shows the violence committed upon me; the buttons are torn off, and some remaining in the button-holes; I was then taken to Alderman Collins' office, but that officer not being present, I was next taken to Alderman Devitt's office; he was not in; I was then taken to Devitt's tavern and from thence to the Central Station, where my wounds were dressed; at ten o'clock the next morning I was taken to Alderman Devitt's office, where the charges of assault and battery with intent to kill, the larceny of a star and hat, and forcible entry, were preferred, and I was committed. My brothers and my wife came to see after me, and they, with the exception of my wife, were likewise committed; charges were made against them there; I own the property where I reside; I offered to go bail for my brothers, but was refused; at the time of the hearing Mr. Pratt was my counsel, and Alderman Devitt told the witnesses against me that they need not answer any questions put to them by counsel.

Mrs. Rose Ellenger sworn—I am the wife of Jacob Ellenger; I was at home on Tuesday night; I know Officers Hawkins and Hamilton; I was present at the time the officers came into our house; I was sitting in the dining-room and my husband was talking to me; I heard a muss in the bar-room and from where I was standing I could see direct into the bar-room; I ran into the entry and saw those officers pushing James out of the door into the street; Officer McCullough was one of the officers; heard him say "Come along here, I want you;" he never said anything about a warrant; I recognize Hamilton and Hawkins as the assailants of my husband; James was getting ready at the time to go to bed; he was without shoes, and he said "Won't you wait till I put my shoes on?" McCullough said "No, you go as you are;" at this time at least three other officers had hold of him; my husband at this time came into the bar-room, when Officer Hamilton said, "Where is that other fellow, I want him;" this remark was addressed to my husband; Hamilton then seized my husband violently; Jacob said, "Show me your authority, I will walk along peaceably with you;" as he spoke Hamilton pulled out a pistol; in fact they all pulled their revolvers as they entered the door; Jacob said, "I will not go until I see your warrant;" Hamilton then beat him with the butt of the pistol and continued to do so until he reached the door with my husband; William at that time was also being dragged down the street; Campbell is the name of the officer who had him; while Hamilton was beating my husband Hawkins came in and took hold of him; all the brothers were in the house at the time the officers entered; I followed the officers to the other side of the street and begged them not to kill my husband; they were still beating him about the head and face, and he was bleeding profusely; at least four officers had hold of my husband in the street; I saw Hawkins striking my husband with a blackjack; Hawkins told me he would not strike my husband, but he did; I saw Jacob at Alderman Devitt's office the next day, and there the officers charged me with assault and battery with intent to kill.

James Kilenger testified to the outrage committed on him, and said that his brother was lying at home in a critical condition; Policemen Dougherty and McCullough were the parties engaged in the murderous assault upon his brother, William Ellenger; the latter fell in an insensible condition in front of Alderman Devitt's, where he was being taken on the night of the outrage.

Dr. Joseph Heritage sworn—I reside No. 331 Catharine street; I know William Ellinger; I was called upon this morning to go and examine into his condition; I found that he had been pretty severely beaten; he seemed to be in a state of stupor and at the same time delirious; I could not get him to give proper answers; I consider him to be in a critical condition; it was impossible for me to say whether he was suffering from a fractured skull or congestion of the brain; I believe him to be in a dangerous condition and fear that he may die.

James Kinsley and other witnesses were called, who corroborated the testimony of the preceding witnesses.

The magistrate disposed of the case by holding Hamilton and Hawkins in the sum of $2500 bail to answer the battery with intent to kill, and Whalen in $1600 bail, for assault and the alleged larceny of the money.

NUTTING.

The School Picnic at Fairmount Park—The Programme for the Occasion.

The Committee of the Board of Education having in charge the arrangements for the nutting expedition of the public schools at Fairmount Park on Friday of next week, held a final meeting yesterday and completed the programme for the occasion. This was submitted to the committee in the shape of a report by Simon Gratz, Esq., the chairman.

It provides substantially that there shall be located in different parts of the park suitable banners, on which shall be inscribed the name of the ward or section to occupy the respective sites. Badges will be furnished by the several sections bearing a number corresponding with the number of the section; and, as the pupils reach the park, the officers thereof will escort them to the several sites prepared for them by the committee. These sites or positions are such as have been recommended by Mr. John C. Cresson, eight in number, and are as follows:—

The First, Second, and Twenty-sixth Sections will be located on the grounds west of the Connecting Railway, at the entrance to the Park

The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Sections will be at and about the Sweet Brier Mansion.

The Seventeenth Section will be a short distance further north, west of the railroad.

The Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Sections will be at Lansdowne.

The Fifteenth Section a short distance beyond Landsdowne.

The Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh and Sixteenth Sections, between Lansdowne and Belmont.

The Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Sections, between Belmont and the Connecting Railway.

The Normal School, the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth sections, north of Belmont.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh sections, at George's Hill.

Four concerts are to be given at the following hours and places:—

George's Hill at 11 A. M., Sweet-Brier Mansion at 12 M., Landsdowne at 1 P. M., and Belmont at 3 P. M. At 2 o'clock a parade is to be made by the cadets of Girard College and the pupils of the Northeast Grammar School. Tickets for the occasion are to be furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Education at the rate of ten cents each, and from the precautions taken it is likely that the occasion will be one much enjoyed by all its participants.

INTERFERING WITH POLICEMEN.—Last evening Robert Colligan was at Sixth and Vine streets, endeavoring to remove a drunken friend who insisted that the gutter was his bed. Policeman McAnally came along and ordered both away. They started down the street, and, after proceeding a short way, made some riotous demonstrations. The policeman again ordered them away, when one of them struck him in the face. He then arrested them and took them before Alderman Toland, who held them in $500 for trial.

On Wednesday evening Lieutenant Kelley, of Manayunk, noticed a disorderly crowd on the main street. He advised them to keep quiet, when they hooted at him. They, however, moved off ahead of him, and joining some more of their colleagues, they began raising a disturbance. The Lieutenant then arrested Dennis Haugh. William Nicholson interfered, and the Lieutenant seized him. A regular scuffle ensued, in which the Lieutenant was knocked down three times, but he held on to his men and succeeded in getting both to the station. Haugh was held in $400 and Nicholson in $1000 bail for trial. The Lieutenant, in consequence of his injuries, has been confined to his home since.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—This morning the will of Martha Notman, recently deceased, was admitted to probate in the office of the Register of Wills. The estate amounts to $11,000. It contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Society of the Sons of St. George of Pennsylvania, $1000; to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, $1000. The residue of the estate is left to her family and to the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum.

YOUTHFUL TILL-TAPPERS.—William McKeown, aged nine years, John Whitfield, aged nine years, and Joseph Whitfield, aged eight years, have been held by Aldeeman Belshaw for tapping the till of Catton's cigar store, Eleventh street, below Sansom. They also stole some chewing tobacco.

ON ACCOUNT of the impossibility of procuring musicians, and other causes, the promenade concert at Horticultural Hall in aid of the widows and orphans of the German soldiers will not be continued to-day, as was announced.

TRIFLING FIRE.—A few minutes before 8 o'clock this morning there was a trifling fire at Wood's mills, Twenty-second and Hamilton streets. It originated from the picker.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Death of General Lee.

Mourning in the South.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Death of General Lee.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13.—The death of General Lee has caused profound sorrow here. The bells were tolled all yesterday, and flags half-masted on the shipping and throughout the city. The Chamber of Commerce met this morning and took appropriate action. A public meeting is called for to-morrow noon, to do honor to the deceased.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—A message has been received here by Mr. A. M. Keiley, Chairman of the Committee of the House of Delegates, to the effect that the family of General Lee would not be averse to the burial of his remains in Hollywood, Richmond, Virginia.

In the faction belonging to the State. The committee of the House therefore left the city this morning for Lexington. These facts were announced in the Legislature this morning, and that body adjourned over till Tuesday next. It is now believed that the body of General Lee will reach here on Monday.

Burning of the Steamship Washington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 44.—The steamship Washington, which cleared from this port today, took fire nine miles below the city, and was run ashore on the point of Big Island. Her cargo consists of about 700 barrels Spirits Turpentine, 300 bales of cotton, and a few barrels of rosin. Two hours since the fire had burst through the upper deck, and there is no doubt the vessel will prove a total loss. One of the city fire companies, with a steamer, has been despatched to the scene, in the hope of saving part of the cargo. The cargo is fully insured.

FROM THE WEST.

Storm Signals.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—E. G. Chew has arrived here from Washington to establish a storm-signal station under the direction of the Meteorological Bureau at Washington.

FROM THE STATE.

Tenth Congressional District.

Lebanoh county—Official majority for Killinger (Rep.) Congress is 1288.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Flour dull but steady; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7·00@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5·25@7½; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat steady, with an improved demand; sales choice Maryland red, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·40@1·60; common to fair, $1·15@1·35; white wheat, $1·40@1·75; Indiana red, $1·30@1·33. Corn dull and receipts light; Southern white, 80c@$1, as to quality; Southern yellow, 80@85c.; Western white, 80c.; Southern yellow, 80@82c. Oats dull and lower at 45@48c. Rye, 75@90c. Mess Pork firm at $27. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18c; clear do., 18½c; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 25c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky firm at 91@91½c.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

End of Democratic Hopes in the Next Congress.

The N. Y. *Tribune* to-day, editorially, has the following:—

The latest despatches leave several districts still in doubt, but indicate as the net result of the October elections the loss of five Republican Congressmen—a loss greater than we were willing to consider probable, but by no means so great as our opponents had expected. In Pennsylvania we have probably lost five Congressmen and gained one; the districts lost, according to the latest indications, being the Fifth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth, and that gained being the Twelfth, where Judge Woodward, by all odds the best Democratic member Pennsylvania has had in Congress, is defeated by L. D. Shoemaker. In Ohio we have gained two Congressmen, Aaron F. Perry in the First district over P. W. Strader, the present incumbent, and Charles Foster in the Ninth over E. F. Dickinson; and have lost two, Schenck in the Third district and McLung in the Fourth. General Schenck, however, is expected to contest the election on the ground of the exclusion from the polls of soldiers from the National Soldiers' Home in Montgomery county. With their votes he would undoubtedly be elected, and it is possible that he may yet be saved to the public service. In Indiana we lose one Congressman, General Manson being elected in the Seventh district over General Lew Wallace. In the Legislature the Senate is tied, and the Democrats have eight majority in the House, while their majority on the State ticket now appears to be about 1600. Iowa and Nebraska are, of course, heavily Republican. We presume the Democrats are now willing to abandon their hope of controlling the next Congress.

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Axminster,
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No. 635 MARKET STREET,
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Engraved in new and handsome styles.
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Arms, Monograms, Illuminating, Etc.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
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Having introduced STEAM POWER ENVELOPE MACHINES into our establishment, we offer a full assortment of
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FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Astonishing Rumor from Paris.

The Prussians Reported in Retreat.

The Story not Reliable.

Condition of Affairs at Metz.

Further Election Returns.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Astonishing Rumor from Paris—The Prussians Said to be in Retreat.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Special to *N. Y. Telegram.*—A despatch has been received from Tours, dated the 14th, by the Provisional Government, via carrier pigeon, which states that the Prussians are in full retreat from Paris. No particulars as to the cause of this had arrived when our despatch left; but a despatch was also received from Paris by another source, stating that the enthusiasm in Paris consequent upon this unexpected event is indescribable.

More Prussian Successes.

TOURS, Oct. 14.—Advices from Ecouen to yesterday announce that the Prussians have captured Breteuil. The Mobiles repulsed the first attack, but the Germans came up a second time with reinforcements.

Garibaldi

has arrived at Marseilles on his way to Paris. Ricciotti is also expected at that city.

Count Palikao.

No military command has been offered to the Count de Palikao by the Government, as has been reported.

Coming Celebrations.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Arrangements have been completed in most of the German towns for bonfires, illuminations, fireworks, and bell-ringing to celebrate the entrance of the German army into Paris.

Affairs at Metz.

Later news has been received from Metz. The dysentery, scurvy, bronchitis, and other diseases were prevalent in the city. All able-bodied citizens have been compelled to serve in the defense of the city.

General Lebœuf.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—There has been much anxiety recently about the French General Lebœuf. A correspondent of the *Standard* to-day says he is in Metz, and has command under Bazaine.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14.—Belgium renews her corps of observation on the border, as Prussia designs besieging the towns on the northeastern part of France.

Resistance of Lyons.

TOURS, Oct. 14.—Reliable information has just been received here by mail from Lyons, showing that the city is already prepared to resist any force the Prussians can send against it. The heights near the city have been strongly fortified, and entrenched camps have been constructed and heavy guns placed in position. The entire population are armed and are drilling day and night. Large numbers of Mobiles and franc-tireurs have reached Lyons, and there are troops enough there now for an army, and they may be easily organized to act on the offensive.

All symptoms of disorder have disappeared from that city and throughout the south of France the situation is now accepted uncomplainingly.

Paper Currency.

As the Departments of the old province of Normandy are without money the authorities are issuing paper.

Naval Prizes.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The official accounts show that two French war vessels have captured thirty-two prizes since the commencement of the war.

FROM THE STATE.

Dauphin County Election Returns.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.—The Dauphin county official majority for J. B. Packer, for Congress, is 1418.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 14—11·30 A. M.—Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenties of 1862, 88¾, ex-coupon; of 1865, old, 88¾, ex-coupon; of 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 86. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 29⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 63,000 bales, of which 15,000 were for export and 6000 for speculation. Stock, 565,000 bales, of which 130,000 are American. Receipts of the week—American, 8000 bales. California white Wheat, 10s. 5d.@10s. 6d.; red Western No. 2, 8s. 8d.@8s. 9d.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92	600 sh Read..ls.b10	50¾
$1000 Leh V old bds.	101	600 do.....ls.	50¾
$2000 Leh 6s, '84....	82¾	200 do s5wn&1.	50¾
$15000 Amer Gold....	113¾	400 do..ls.b10.	50·31
12 sh Mech Bk..s5.	33	200 do....b5&1.	50·31
600 sh Read..ls.b30.	50¾	100 do.....b30.	50¾
100 do.....	50·31	200 do.....c.	50¾
300 do ....ls c.	50¾	300 do .....ls.	50¾
200 do....b30.	50·31	200 do .....ls.	50·44
200 do.....	50¾	100 do..rg&in.	50·44
200 do.....	50¾	100 do .....2d.	50·44

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92	6 sh Penna R....	60¾
$100 City 6s, New..	102	10 do.....	60¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold l...	89	10 do.....	60¾
$2000 do	89	200 sh Leh N..b5.ls	33¾
100 sh Read R.....	50¾	100 do ..b30.	33¾
300 do.....	50¾	4 sh Wym Cnl ...	25
100 do.....	50¾		

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H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths3m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE ELECTION.

Returns from Pennsylvania.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

LEWISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 14.—The official returns of Mifflin county are as follows:—

Speer, 1676; Morrell, 1671; Woods, 1636; Wilson, 1689; Crawford, 1671; Petriken, 1627; McCoy, 1702; Etnier, 1662; McAleer, 1633; Rohrer, 1652.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 14.—Foster's official majority in Westmoreland county is 1533.

BUCKS COUNTY.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Oct. 14.—Reading's official majority in Bucks county is 288.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 14—3 P. M.—Franklin county (official).—Meyers' majority, 186.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

SOMERSET, Pa., Oct. 14.—Cessna's official majority in Somerset county is 948.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

For Congress the official vote is:—Gloniger (Dem.), 7972; Killinger (Rep.), 7313.

FROM THE STATE.

Obituary.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.—Hon. John C. Kunkel, who at one time represented this district in Congress, and was a distinguished member of the bar, died at 2 o'clock to-day.

DRY GOODS.
400 ARCH STREET. 400
EYRE & LANDELL
New Offer for the Fall of 1870
NEW
LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK POPLINS.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.
P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.
N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19 mws rpf

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4 50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths13t No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

SHAWLS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just opened a large lot of
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
In Long and Square; Open and Closed Centres.
OTTOMAN STRIPE REVERSIBLE
SHAWLS.
Together with a handsome assortment of
BLANKET SHAWLS,
IN LONG AND SQUARE,
9 24 stuth4p3m STRIPE AND PLAID.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
Constant additions both by importation and purchases from our own and New York markets.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

1870. FALL. 1870.
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER.
Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
9 8 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CROCERIES, ETC.
URBANA WINE COMPANY,
Hammondsport, New York.
Imperial Champagne,
A pure and fruity WINE, made after the French method. Superior to any other American and to many brands of imported Champagne.
For sale by the Agent,
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.
NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON
IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.
WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,
PURE SPICES, ETC.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

PLATED WARE.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),
Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Silver Plated Goods that they have ever offered in
New and Elegant Designs.
All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Tea Sets as Low as $20.
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY.
WHISKIES.
Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.,
8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 34
CARPETINGS.
HAVING REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE, we are offering superior inducements in
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades Druggets,
ETC. ETC.
At the lowest Cash Prices.
C. B. SNYDER & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
West Side, below Market. [9 24 stuth1m5p
(Formerly Shapless', latterly Snodgrass' Old Stand.)

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.
1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
96 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.
This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SWISS CARVINGS.
JAMES S. ARLT & SONS
Have just received a large importation of
SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,
And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. [10 1 stuth
EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

NEW STORE.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street.